The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 4. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY SEPT. 21, 1892. NO 25

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—BETWEEN—
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Cassville, Pa., July 3, 1889.-tf.

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—BETWEEN—
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Take no Substitute, but insist on having W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES, with name and price stamped on bottom. Sold by
JOHN G. GILLAM.

A TEXAS LOCHINVAR.

The eastern idea of a Texas horse is a ewe necked, low headed, narrow chested, cat hammed little beggar, with blood in his eye and as many devils in his disposition as there are cockle burrs in his tail.

I wish some of the people who imagine that droves of such little beasts are the horses generally raised on Texas ranches could see Jim McQueen's Cinco. His sire was a four mile horse whose ancestry ran vaguely back toward Kentucky, and he unites with the beauty, speed, smooth coat, good temper and larger size of this stock the indomitable pluck and hardihood and the inexhaustible bottom of his native Texas blood.

Jim traded five ponies for him when he was a raw, slim legged yearling, and called him Cinco in commemoration. He is 6 years old now and has never known the feeling of a collar. It is true that if some uninstructed outsider should insist on putting him into harness Cinco would probably end by kicking the vehicle into kindling wood and himself clean of every scrap of harness, but this would be simply a contemptuous protest—a forcible explanation of the fact that he wasn't built to haul loads.

Cinco is the best horse in this, a country of good horses. His qualifications and accomplishments are varied. He is an inapproachable cow horse; a finished expert in all the horse maneuvers incident to rounding up, roping and cutting out; a perfect mine of endurance and good spirits on the trail, and always wins all the long distance and handicap races at the county fair. He won his last handicap about a month ago under circumstances of thrilling interest to a romance loving frontier society.

Jim is the junior partner at the bachelor Gillespie & McQueen sheep and cattle ranch on Boggy run. Their nearest neighbor, five miles above, is the Austell ranch, at Crockett's well. Miss Chummie Austell, when she came out to the ranch a year ago from some east Texas school, had as easy a walkover of the undisputed belleship of the whole county as Cinco would have had in an open race against a field of cow ponies and without an ounce of handicap. It was Jim, with his good looks, boyish spirits, and what Wade Keener bitterly styled "his blame winnin ways," who first gained her maiden preference and held it so long in the face of so much and such spirited, not to say desperate, rivalry that it looked as though the course of true love might be going to run smooth once, just to show its west Texas originality.

But now came upon the scene the cause of discord, misunderstanding, jealousy and reproaches, spirited retorts and secret tears and finally angry separation in the person of a sheepman's "drifter," from somewhere up in the Panhandle. Spurr was a most unromantic figure, about five or six feet in height and three across, with a sort of air of good fellowship about him, and giving a vague impression somehow of great and abounding wealth.

Now a "drifting" sheepman is, generally speaking, not very kindly taken to by cattlemen or even by sheep ranchers. He is a man who may have 10,000, 15,000 or 20,000 sheep, and grow rich off the wool and mutton without ever owning a foot of land. But old man Austell and Mrs. Austell were undeniably impressed by the atmosphere of wealth that went about with Spurr, and when he laid violent siege to Chummie's affections he got more or less support from the family—even the boys, who were Jim's special friends, standing off neutral. Jim, hurt and angry, rode over to see Chummie and demanded that she give that chump his vamos right straight.

It's hard for a pretty girl who knows her power to accede gracefully and promptly to an order like that, even from the man she loves, and the result was an angry rupture.

For some weeks they never met, and all this time Spurr was staying at the Austell ranch or camping close to it, pushing his suit with Chummie, and Chummie, with the indiscretion of the weaker sex, thinking to scare Jim into repentance, allowed herself to be drawn into a sort of promise, which Spurr immediately fastened upon, sent to San Antonio for an immense diamond solitaire, and with the support of the old people hurried on the marriage, so that before she realized where she stood the frightened and unhappy girl was actually putting on her wedding dress.

And Jim?

The season was bad, there had been no rain for long, Boggy run was run out, the grass was dry as tinder and the stock was beginning to suffer. The sheep could do where they were—a well regulated Texas sheep can come as near dispensing with drinking water as a Kentucky colonel—but the cattle were rounded up and started out on the trail for "the territory." Jim, who usually staid with the sheep, took charge of the cattle this year. There was a most uncomfortable soreness in the region of his heart, which it seemed somewhat to him might be more or less worked off in the toil of managing a herd of trail cattle, lamming recalcitrant steers, fighting to keep the bunch to the trail in the face of a norther, or struggling to prevent or to quell an incipient stampede.

They had been out on the trail nearly a week, and were pretty well up toward the state line, when Bob English rode into their camp one evening. After supper, when Jim's two cowboys were out riding around the herd, getting them bedded down for the night, Bob remarked confidentially to Jim: "The weddin's a-comin off next Thursday. You done the very thing to jest skip. She's sorry enough— Good God, Jim! I thought you knew all about it!"

In two hours' time Jim was far from his camp and Bob's, headed for Boggy run on the best pony in the saddle band and leading another, cursing his folly for thanking Cinco too good for so hard a trip. Four days later, on a Thursday, he rode up to the ranch house door at Boggy run about noon and threw himself upon the bed without a word, while Gillespie, equally speechless with amazement, arose from his solitary dinner and attended to the used up horses.

That evening Jim was saying to Gillespie (an older man and a hard headed Scotchman), while he blacked his boots vigorously, turned the little ranch house upside down and dragged out all his own and Gillespie's entire wardrobe to make a suitable full dress toilet: "Let up, John. There's no use talkin. I'm goin over there an look at her—that's all. If this is her own deal an she's satisfied, why I'm bound to be. If it isn't—if that little old swelled up prairie dog an the old folks have sort of rushed it in on her— No, you can't go, nor Billy. I'm just goin by myself, all peaceable an natural."

They were waiting for the preacher at the Austell ranch—he was an hour overdue. There was a sort of strained uneasiness in the air since Jim's unexpected arrival, despite his quiet manner and friendly greeting.

He only needed one glance at Chummie's little face, and her look of half terrified delight would have melted a more obdurated and injured lover. Presently some lively young spirit out on a porch exclaimed, "Oh, let's play hide and seek; the moon's bright as day."

Jim watched Chummie, and, as she crossed a darkened eatry, caught her in his arms an instant, whispering, "Hide out at the far side of the corral—Cinco's there, hitched." She slipped around a back way unseen, while Jim walked boldly over in front, and there, behind the 8-foot stockade, they met at Cinco's head.

"You don't want him, do you, darling?"

"Oh, no; oh, no, Jim!"

"Will you risk it with me and Cinco?"

"Oh, yes! Quick!"

"They'll follow. Where's the saddles and bridles? I'll put you on Rascal."

"All on the back porch—there isn't time, anyhow—oh, listen!"

Jim lifted the little figure instantly upon Cinco behind the saddle, swept the bridal rein up from the snag over which it hung and sprang into the saddle in front of her, and her arms were around him. Even while he wheeled Cinco at the corral gate he dashed in and circling once around it drove the horses snorting out before them with swinging quirt. Jim thrilled within that encircling girdle and remembered how once, riding over from Boggy run, he had found her afoot at the far end of the ranch, Rascal having given her the slip; how he had taken her up behind him on Cinco, and how he had grievously spurred and mistreated that unoffending and astonished friend, and put him into a dead run for the rare delight of feeling those shy arms about them.

It would have been prudent to start north and circle round to the trail, avoiding the house. But it wouldn't have been Jim—nor it wouldn't have been Texas. When he felt himself in that sweet clasp, so long desired, so barely snatched and won at last when it would seem lost for good, with those frightened arms clinging about him, the small hands locking themselves together below his heart, Jim felt like a warrior god.

Touching Cinco with the spurs, he sprang forward and dashed down the trail, close behind the string of clattering, snorting saddle ponies, right past the open front door and the whole assembled company, in the clear white light of a Texas full moon. As they came up to the group, Jim, in a reckless burst of unrestrainable delight and triumph, rose in the stirrups, and, swinging his hat, remarked in the tone of an intoxicated steam whistle, "Whirr—oo—oo—irp! Whooirp! Whoo—oo—ooey!"

Translated freely this reads, "Go to Halifax! I have got you now! Let's see you help yourselves!" And so the gentlemen to whom it was addressed received it. But Cinco accepted it as only regular, straightout horse talk—the most pressing form of exhortation to "git" known to his tribe, and he "got" forthwith.

The ponies scattered out and let them pass. Several of the older and soberer ones, pausing to question and debate a little, were caught and saddled, and the Austell boys and some others followed over to Boggy run. Gillespie came out and told them, with the grim, chuckling enjoyment of a sober old fellow over a beloved youngster's dashing prank, that Jim and Chummy, on Cinco and Gillespie's best pony, had ridden down to be married at Del Rio and take the morning train to Uvalde, where Jim's people live.

Jim and Chummie could afford to be magnanimous and say nothing to the old folks, when we heard last week that Spurr was living meekly at Dallas with a very aggressive wife and four children that came out from the east somewhere and rounded up and corraled that gay butterfly.—Alice MacGowan in Pittsburg Dispatch.

POPPET.

It seemed at first an almost hopeless attachment.

She was of undoubted aristocratic parentage and descent, and had the entree to the most exclusive drawing rooms in Mayfair. Had he ever troubled to think about it at all, he would probably have experienced some misgivings as to the legitimacy of the alliance of which he was the result. He certainly was aware of the suspicion which inevitably manifested itself in his presence, whenever he happened to be thrown outside of the circle in which his peculiar idiosyncracies were overlooked and his social attributes duly appreciated.

She belonged to the upper crust of society, and, imbued with all the instincts and traditions of her class, delighted in her life of ease and obscurity. He also appeared to be innocent of any exacting occupation. He was generally to be seen hanging about at the street corners or at the doors of taverns, but nevertheless he had acquiried, in certain quarters, a reputation as a man of action and determination—in a word, as a "character."

Her name was Poppet. She was known by no other, and was familiarly called so by princes and potentates in the grandest salons in London. Great authors, philosophers, artists, musicians and statesmen endeavored to propitiate her. Even dowager duchesses, generally very self contained beings, treated her with consideration and occasionally used all sorts of endearments toward her. Still her pretty, curly head was not turned. The reason why the reader will presently discover.

He was known as Jim Lukens among his associates. But he was a fellow of infinite fancy, and possessed a happy knack of christening himself every now and again as he considered the exigencies of the moment appeared to demand it. Thus, when enjoying the hospitality of her majesty, at one pension privee he was one person, and in another he was a different person altogether—nominally, at least. He did not find that continual rebaptisms mitigated the severity exercised in the official circles in which he frequently found himself, but he did not think it expedient to become too well acquainted by name to the lights of the bench. Except in his one love affair, he had a deplorable lack of ambition.

Poppet lived with Lady Dollydacks in Park lane, Hyde park. She was not her ladyship's daughter, as Lord Dollydacks died without issue; neither was she her niece. Lady Dollydacks cultivated a comfortable hatred of all her kith and kin. She felt it was the proper thing for a woman of her quality to do, and it saved her from annoying intrusion. Before her marriage to the late lamented governor general of Coromandel, Lady Dollydacks had been the widow of a wealthy sugar planter, and there her past history ended. She had no recollection of what she was previous to her West Indian matrimonial venture. No, poor Poppet was merely her ladyship's little protege and can hardly be said to have had any expectations beyond the immediate comfort of her surrouudings.

Poppet was admitted by men and women of the most critical, discriminative type, and of the highest rank, to be simply perfect in form and beauty. Jim was described in more than one "official" cyclopedia of biography as repulsively ugly. In a dim sort of a fashion he was conscious of his physical deficiencies, but it did not check his passion for her.

Their first meeting, if it can be so called, happened in this way:

It was one beautiful summer morning. He was leaning over the railings of the "drive" in Hyde park looking at the brilliant equipages and their fair occupants as they passed him. There was a tinge of sullen, inquiring cynicism on his irregular but expressive features. He was reflecting in his own crude way upon the strangeness of the dispensations of Providence. He was a homeless, irreclaimable pariah; these vivid crowds seemed veritable gods and goddesses.

All at once the discontent vanished out of his face, and it became irradiated with an appreciative intelligence. An open carriage, emblazoned regardless of expense, and drawn by a couple of beautiful black horses, was arrested by the opposing stream of traffic immediately in front of him. Two servants in gorgeous livery sat upon the box. The footman's calves, incased in flesh colored hose, would have made the soidisant first gentlemen of Europe, then lately deceased, green with jealousy could he have seen them. The man was a model of deportment, a creature after Mr. Turveydrop's own heart. He was motionless, silent and pompous, and his face wore that peculiar look of superior vacuity of which those moving among the aristocratic circles of society seem to possess a monopoly.

But Jim did not bestow more than a glance upon the servants; his eyes at once became riveted upon her. She sat in the midst of her embroidered cushions alone. Lady Dollydacks insisted upon her taking the air in this way every morning except Sundays, when she accompanied her ladyship to church to listen to the voice of the Rev. Charles Honeymoon crying in the fashionable wilderness. During her matutinal drive Poppet performed the only duty expected of her. She brought home her ladyship's daily supply of literature from the circulating library in the carriage with her.

Jim's fingers clenched the rail in front of him, and a look of set determination came into his pale face. She sat watching the occupants of the other carriages as they passed her, and was wholly oblivious of the admiring glances cast back from them at her. She was thoroughbred and knew it, and one fancied, looking into her eyes, that there was a coldly critical air about them. Suddenly turning away from gazing at her world, having failed to recognize any one, her glance for a moment fell upon him. Instinctively she shuddered back into her downy wrappings and averted her eyes, with a startled look about the corners of them. She was too proud to make any sign, although in her heart she felt a fearful dread of him spring up. His eyes seemed to devour her, and the carriage was delayed long enough for her profile to burn itself into his brain. He loved her, in his own vindictive way, at first sight.

During the next fortnight he was invariably at his place at the railings and saw her roll past in her carriage every morning. He had discovered her residence and knew all about her goings in and goings out. He had even in some extraordinary manner become possessed of her genealogical tree and had committed the names of her illustrious ancestors to memory, a curious manifestation of interest for one with his antecedents. There was some sort of fascination about him, too, for her, as every time she passed him her eyes were irresistibly drawn in his direction for a moment.

Jim had followed her carriage to the library on several occasions. One morning he was absent from the park and she gave a sigh of relief as she missed his face. But he was waiting for her outside the library, accompanied by another man, whose general appearance at once placed him in the same evil category as himself. The footman descended from the box and went inside; she remained without in the carriage shivering instinctively with fear. Almost immediately Jim's companion stepped into the road and struck one of the restive and high spirited horses with a stick he carried.

An altercation with the coachman ensued, and that worthy's attention was distracted from his charge. In an instant Jim reached over the back of the carriage and lifted poor Poppet right out of her seat in his strong arms. He strangled her cries with one of her own silken wrappers, and turning down a bystreet was soon lost in the intricate mazes of St. Giles.

She was abducted in broad daylight. Her struggles were utterly futile; she was lost to her world forever.

The turns of fortune's wheel are most curious. Jim soon wearied of poor Poppet, and after a great many vicissitudes she was at length obliged to perform tricks in a traveling circus. As for Lady Dollydacks, she was quite inconsolable for the loss of her favorite poodle.—Walter Blackburne Harte in Boston Transcript.

A King's Miserable End.

Louis XI, after having by open murder or secret assassination rid himself of the most powerful nobility of France, died in miserable fear, begging his physician to do something for him. During his last days he sent for St. Francis of Paula, and offered him untold riches to intercede with heaven for a further lease of life.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

THE PEST FLEET.

The Normannia's Passengers Released From Fire Island.

The Sandy Hook Refuge Ready for Quarantined Immigrants.

On the fourteenth day after the pest ships from Hamburg were quarantined in New York Harbor the Health Board of the city issued a bulletin which showed that up to that time not a single case of cholera had appeared in the metropolis, and Dr. Jenkins, the State Quarantine Inspector, also announced that no deaths and no new cases had occurred on board of the infected vessels—the Moravia, Normannia, Rugia, Wyoming and Scandia. Up to this report the total deaths on these five plague ships had been: At sea, sixty-three; in port, twenty-two; total number of sick, 173.

But although the plague had thus apparently received a check, the danger of infection which threatened the first and second-class passengers on board the Normannia and the other quarantined steamers was as great as ever, and the piteous appeals from the imprisoned tourists to be removed to a place of safety were heartrending, and the National, State and local authorities redoubled their efforts to provide a point of sequestration, begun by the purchase for $210,000 by New York State of Fire Island, and the setting aside and fitting up of Sandy Hook Point by the local and Federal governments.

The purchase of Fire Island, to be used as a place of refuge for the Normannia's passengers, caused deep indignation on Long Island, and hundreds of baymen congregated from all along the coast and threatened desperate resistance to this contamination of one of their favorite resorts.

The 488 passengers on the Normannia were transferred to the iron steamboat Cepheus, and a start was made for their haven of refuge but the pilot had chosen a poor time for the attempt and the unfortun-

SIGNALLING AN INCOMING STEAMER.

ates were compelled to remain on board in cramped quarters all night, without food or sleep, as there were no accommodations for either on the Cepheus.

The Normannia's passengers, after returning from their fruitless trip passed a wretched night, and started out again next morning for the Surf Hotel.

Although Fire Island is nine miles from the nearest point on the mainland and separated by an expanse of salt water, the panic-stricken crowds of Islip watched all night to prevent the landing of passengers. The fleet of plague ships was then less than nine miles from New York City.

The determination of the residents along the opposite shore of the Great South Bay to prevent their landing had not been weakened when the Cepheus appeared for the second time.

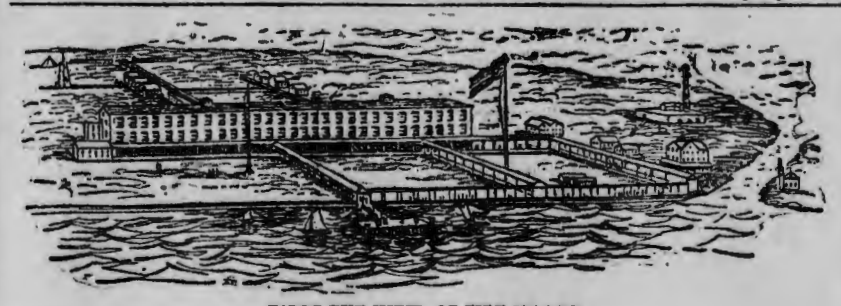
The people living along the shore made a determined effort to prevent the landing. It was well understood that a desperate resistance to the transfer would be made, but it is doubtful whether any one looked forward to such a hostile demonstration as was that afternoon made toward the Cepheus.

Armed men stood on the Fire Island pier, and, at the command of their leaders, cast aside the hawsers which had been thrown to the pier to secure the landing of the transfer steamboat. The efforts of the police on the Cepheus to awe the determined men on the pier were unavailing. Neither were the piteous cries of the pale-faced, hollow-eyed women, suffering as they must have been the most terrible mental anxiety, successful in raising pity within the breasts of the men who forbade them to land and seek shelter and comfort within the quarters provided them by the State.

Twice was the Cepheus driven from her pier, and, finally, baffled and beaten, she was compelled to anchor off Fire Island, and plan was extremely complicated, and not a little sensational.

At sunset the Cephus lay rolling in the surf, two furlongs off Fire Island, while 400 armed baymen refused either the privilege of landing or the succor of blankets to keep the shivering, wealthy outcast voyagers warm.

Governor Flower issued a proclamation at noon directing the Sheriff of Suffolk County to resist any interference with the State authorities in taking possession of Fire Island, and warning all people not to interfere with the use of Fire Island as a quarantine station. While the Governor was issuing his proclamation, Judge Barnard was granting his injunction.



BIRDS-EYE VIEW OF FIRE ISLAND.

Where Quarantined Passengers Are Quartered After Their Release from Imprisonment on the Cholera-Infected Ships That Are Anchored in New York Bay.

Governor Flower issued an order calling out the Naval Reserve. The order instructed the reserve to assemble under command of Captain Miller on the pier of the Providence line whence they were to proceed at once by steamer to Fire Island and protect the passengers while landing from the Cepheus. The Governor in his order said the reserve must not hesitate to use force if necessary,

Captain Miller, after the order was issued, had a conference with Governor Flower. Immediately after the conference the captain issued instructions to the First Battalion of the reserve to be promptly on hand with thirty rounds of ammunition and three days' rations.

The Passengers on Fire Island.

The fifteenth day of the cholera quarantine dawned with the weary cabin passengers of the Normannia tossed about on the sea, about 500 rods from Fire Island, still awaiting to make a landing and a crowd of Long Islanders grouped on shore to prevent them from doing so.

But the information that troops had been ordered to the scene to effect a landing by force dismayed the indignant baymen, and when, in addition, they learned that the injunction issued by Judge Barnard had been dissolved, they decided to offer no further opposition.

Justice Barnard's order was vacated by the General Term of the Supreme Court, sitting in Brooklyn, and then the Cepheus, which had spent the night in the Great South Bay, steamed up to the landing and the 500 men, women and children were at last comfortably quartered in the Surf Hotel. The baymen withdrew from Fire Island when they learned that the injunction had been dissolved and that the troops were on the way to suppress disorder.

The Cepheus was a long time in getting away from her moorings, and when she reached the dock finally there was a lot of tremendous cheering and yelling. The band was playing "Hail Columbia!" just as the gang plank was run up.

The first to step off were the stewards, while the tugs which were still about blew their whistles and the crowd screamed, waved flags and yelled with delight. The band followed the stewards and struck up "Hail Columbia" again.

A procession was formed, the passengers following in order, and the music being changed as the long line wound up the board walk round to the house, where they were arranged on the long piazzas waiting for the assignment of rooms. It was a most striking scene. Some of the men and women were in tears and others shouted for joy.

Great bustle followed the arrival of the passengers at the hotel. Considering the fact that 500 guests arrived within five minutes it was natural that some confusion should result. Every one was good natured, however, and waited patiently until assigned to quarters

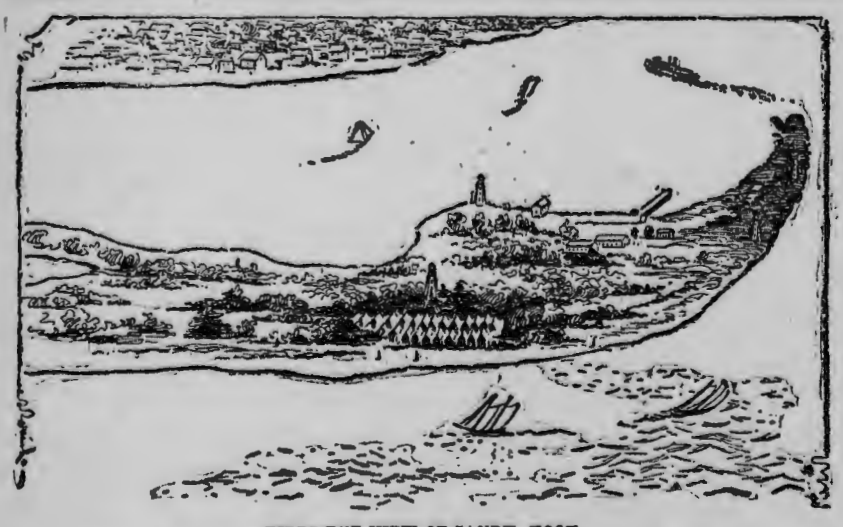
Such progress was made by the temporary hotel clerks that within two hours all were comfortably situated. No distinction was made for the disposition of rooms. It was all a lottery. But there was no grumbling. Every one was too happy, and gray-haired men jumped about in the sand like boys.

The second-cabin passengers were put in the westerly end of the hotel, and the saloon passengers in the easterly end.

At 6:30 supper was served. It would be difficult to find a happier crowd than filled the dining room. Conventionalities were cast aside. Every one knew every one else, and congratulations were showered from every quarter of the room.

Not strict quarantine was maintained. Had they thought of it one-half the passengers could have walked up the shore half a mile, hired cat boats, and sailed to the shore.

Two regiments of the National Guard and



BIRDS-EYE VIEW OF SANDY HOOK.

Where a Camp Was Prepared for Emigrants from the Infected Ships.

while a mob of at least one thousand men held possession of the pier and threatened the life of any one who attempted to gain the shore.

In the Brooklyn Supreme Court in the meantime Justice Barnard granted the Board of Health of Islip, Long Island, an injunction restraining Dr. Jenkins, his agents or any other persons from landing passengers or baggage from any quarantined ship on any part of Islip town, which includes Fire Island.

Governor Flower when he was informed of the situation said that were he the captain of the Cepheus he would disregard the injunction. Dr. Jenkins telegraphed to Governor Flower asking for State troops to enforce a landing on Fire Island. Altogether the situation regarding the Fire Island Naval Reserve went down to Fire Island to force a landing if necessary for the Normannia's passengers. The news that the militia was on its way, and that the injunction forbidding the landing of passengers had been dissolved, reached Fire Island before the troops did, however, and there was no mob to oppose either the State's soldiers or sailors when they arrived.

The boat containing the military was unable to get nearer than fifteen miles to Fire Island, and put back. The Thirteenth Regiment of Brooklyn and a few of the Naval Reserve men went to Babylon by train.

Secretary Foster warned the steamship companies that they must stop bringing immigrants from infected ports, and must not try to bring steerage passengers into the country under the guise of second cabin passengers.

The State Board of Health has taken control of the Fire Island Quarantine.

Normannia's Passengers Released.

All of the Normannia's cabin passengers were discharged from quarantine on the third day after their landing on Fire Island. Four hundred and fifty of them, together with some of the officers and cabin stewards, were brought from Fire Island and landed on the Hamburg-American Company's wharf in Hoboken. The others, about fifty in number, by special consent of Governor Flower, crossed the bay to Babylon from Fire Island, and, protected by a detathment of militia, went to New York City by rail.

No one who has not passed through a similar terrible experience can begin to realize how glad these people were to be released from imprisonment. They danced and shouted and sang and cheered. For more than two weeks they had been penned up in a cholera-stricken ship, in which people were dying every day from the deadly pestilence. For another week, they had been tossed on heavy seas, deprived of sleep, nearly starved and finally confronted with an excited mob that threatened personal injury if the passengers were landed where the State authorities had decided to temporarily confine them. The last night of their detention was something of a jubilee. In the big parlors of the Surf Hotel musicales were given, followed by dancing, and there were also formal gatherings, at which very pretty speeches were delivered when some member of the ship's crew or some person who had especially earned the gratitude of the passengers was presented with a gold watch or a handsome cash contribution.

The Sandy Hook Refuge.

The opening of Camp Low, Sandy Hook, N. J., which had been set apart for the reception of immigrants from the infected vessels and from Hoffman Island, was delayed for several days after its preparation had been completed, but it was finally brought into use.

Dr. Hamilton says that he was forced to postpone the opening of the camp, because the New Jersey authorities refused to allow the New Jersey Central Railroad to run freight trains to the camp, as they had promised to do. This compelled the authorities to use tugs for the transmission of supplies.

The United States marines have commenced guard duty. The revenue cutter Grant, with Dr. Hamilton, Surgeon Croner and Captain Smythe, was anchored near by.

Sixteen women attendants are in charge

MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF FIRE ISLAND AND SANDY HOOK.

under command of Mrs. F. H. Dunkinson, an energetic middle-aged woman, the daughter of J. R. Johnston, who during war times was Mayor of Hoboken.

Quarantine Against New York.

Norway and Sweden have both established a quarantine of five days against all American vessels. The action has been taken by the authorities on account of the cholera, and the quarantine will be continued until the cholera disappears from both this country and England.

All vessels arriving from New York are, under an order just issued, to be subjected to quarantine at Spanish ports. The passengers will thus be protected from catching a variety of diseases prevalent in Spain.

The following American cities have quarantined against New York: Philadelphia, Washington, Cincinnati, Ohio; Columbus, Ohio; Indianapolis, Ind.; Fall River, Mass., and Newport, R. I.

Stop Immigration.

Mayor Grant, of New York City, wrote and mailed an autograph letter to the President, of which the following is a copy:

CITY OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR, Sept. 16, 1892.

The Hon. Benjamin Harrison, President, Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C.:

Dear Sir—As Mayor of the city of New York I deem it my duty to call your attention to the present condition of sanitary affairs in this city. While there is no cause for alarm in the present condition, and while everything is being done by the authorities to prevent the spread of cholera, every reasonable precaution should be taken to prevent its further introduction into this community. I, therefore, request that you, as President of the United States, exercise all the authority you possess to prevent further immigration to this country until all fear of the introduction of cholera shall have disappeared. I am, with great respect, very truly,

(Signed), HUGH J. GRANT, Mayor.

Hope in Hamburg.

The last report from the epidemic at Hamburg was more encouraging than at any time in the previous two weeks. On this day there had been 787 fresh cases, 111 less than the day before, and 133 less than two days before; 208 deaths, or eighty-three less than on the day before.

The burials on this day numbered 345. There were that evening 3086 patients in cholera hospitals and barracks, against 3239 on the previous day.

The city shows many signs of recovering from its stupor. Several large billiard rooms and cafes were opened for business. The restaurants on and near the Jungfernstieg that afternoon had five customers where they had one a week before.

Persons who had never met before discussed familiarly the sufferings which they and their families had undergone since the plague set in.

The horse cars, which had almost ceased running, were started to make half the number of trips made before the epidemic began. They have been practically empty. The hotels received thirty-five strangers from other cities.

No effort has been made to revive the shipping business in the harbor. The fishing vessels are tied up to their docks and will remain so until October, as the demand for fish has been completely extinguished. Only about five per cent. of the usual number of vessels are now loading at the port of Hamburg.

The water front was filled all day with unemployed men, making inquiries as to when work would be resumed at the docks. Many of them cried when they were told that for two or three weeks at least they could not expect employment. Six children and two women in the harbor district are reported as having died of lack of nourishment.

The official report of the municipality was published a few days ago. The total number of cases is given as 14,109; the number of deaths almost exactly 9000. The highest death rate is said to have been on August 30, when 484 fatal cases were reported.

The City Council recommends that artesian wells, to replace the infected waterworks, be drilled in all parts of the city.

The total exodus of citizens to escape infection is estimated to have amounted to 28,000 persons. Only incomplete returns from railway officials are the basis of the estimate. The number of fugitives has been probably nearer 45,000 or 50,000.

The through passenger service on railways entering the city has been reduced, as the accommodations now are far beyond the requirements of the few travelers to and from the city.

The Prefect of Police in Berlin has been appointed Imperial Health Commissioner for the Elbe District. Bremen has been officially declared free from cholera.

CHEERS FOR COLUMBUS.

Cornerstone of His Monument Laid in New York City.

A hundred Italian societies, headed by bands of music, escorted from Washington Square, New York City, the trucks bearing the parts of the Columbus monument to the place where it is to be erected, the circle at Eighth avenue and Fifty-ninth street. The Columbus monument is the gift of the United Italian Societies, to the city of New York. It was made in Italy and brought to this country on the royal Italian transport, Garigliano. The sixty trucks, drawn by horses, six in some cases, fourteen in others, according to the weight of the section to be transported, moved up Fifth avenue.

Drawn up in a circle around the beautiful white Washington Arch, the companies of the Italian societies, the trucks gayly decorated with the Italian and American flags intermixed, the floats of magnificent and ornate workmanship made a magnificent picture in the clear September morning.

The day was observed as a holiday by the Italians of the city, and thousands of people who were abroad, moved hither and thither as bands of music arrived, and took their position in the forming procession.

The parade was headed by a squad of mounted police and they were followed by about one hundred cavaliers, some in uniform.

Following the cavaliers was a float bearing Italian veterans, then more cavaliers and members of committees, and after these the various Italian societies, some of which paraded as military bodies in uniforms of the Italian army. The societies came not only from New York, but from Brooklyn, Newark and Jersey City.

The societies were followed by the trucks carrying the various parts of the monument, preceded by the officers of the war ship Garigliano, which brought the monument.

The route was up Fifth avenue to Fifty-ninth street, thence to Eighth avenue, where the ceremonies took place.

When the procession reached the circle, where a grand stand, profusely decorated with American and Italian flags, has been erected, the men formed around the spot where the monument is to stand and listened to speeches. Chevalier Barsotti gave an eulogy of Columbus in English, and was followed by Commissioner of Accounts Wahle, representing the Committee of One Hundred, who delivered the address of the day. Archbishop Corrigan then blessed the monument, and in the absence of Mayor Grant, Commissioner Tappan laid the corner stone with a silver trowel. In the stone were placed newspapers and coins. The Rev. Father De Santi, and Mr. Luigi Roversi followed with speeches in Italian. "The Star-Spangled Banner," and the Italia National air.

HARRISON TO ARBITRATE.

He Accepts the Task From Brazil and the Argentine Republic.

The growing influence of the United States among the Nations of the continent finds a happy illustration in the treaty concluded by the Argentine Republic and the United States of Brazil, under the terms of which a boundary dispute between those two countries was referred to President Harrison for arbitration. The President signified to the representatives of the two Governments in question, through Secretary of State Foster, his willingness to accept the office of arbitrator. Brazil and the Argentine have now twelve months within which to submit their respective cases to the President, and the latter is required to render a decision within another twelve months after the filing of the briefs by the contending parties.

SHOT EACH OTHER.

A Bloody Hand-to-Hand Fight Between Mississippi River Boatmen.

The City of Sheffield took to St. Louis, Mo., a few nights ago the mutilated bodies of Britton Johnson, of Eastport, Tenn., and William Johnson, of Rivertown, Ala. The two men were employed on the boat, and had quarrelled.

When they met on deck each drew a revolver and began firing. Each fired a shot into the other's body and then clinched and continued firing.

At the eighth shot Britton staggered, but with a last desperate rally lunged at William, threw his arm about his neck, thrust the muzzle of his revolver in his face and fired. Both fell dead together, each with five bullets in his body.

SIX AT A BIRTH.

The Wife of a North Carolina Mountaineer Beats the Record.

The wife of Charles Billings, a poor mountaineer, living in Ashe County, North Carolina, twenty-eight miles from the nearest railroad station, has just given birth to six children, all boys. They weigh from four and a half to nine pounds each and all are alive.

Mrs. Billings is of medium stature, and thirty-one years old. She has four other children, but they were all born singly.

Billings depends on game, fish, etc., for a living, but since the arrival of the sextet he has been accepting congratulations and donations extended by rural hospitality.

CHOLERA IN NEW YORK CITY.

It Jumps Quarantine Barriers and Scatters Death.

Every Precaution Taken to Prevent the Plague's Spread.

Cholera has broken quarantine and appeared in New York City, four deaths of it being officially acknowledged by the Board of Health, two other deaths of it being semi-officially admitted and three other suspicious cases reported. All this occurred within the space of eight days.

Following is the list of the dead:

Charlotte Beck, thirty-one years old, died at her home, No. 1764 Second avenue, having been ill less than twenty-four hours.

Peter Callaghan, an unmarried stableman, who boarded with his sister at No. 318 East Forty-seventh street, died after an illness of four days' duration. He was thirty years old.

Minnie Levinger, a child under two years of age, died at No. 411 East Forty-sixth street. She had been ill about two days.

Charles McAvoy, age thirty-five, an unmarried plasterer, boarding at No. 879 Tenth avenue, died after an illness of about twelve hours

William Wigmann, age fifty-five, died in his home, at No. 768 Eleventh avenue. He had been ill in the house for eight days.

Sophia Wigmann, sixty-three years old, William's wife. She was attacked with the cholera about twenty hours before her husband died.

No evidence could be found that the disease had been communicated by passengers from infected ports, and the Health Officers were of the opinion that the cases were sporadic, and that there was no occasion for alarm.

The first three cases were developed in a poor, but clean neighborhood on the East Side, and in all the cases the victims had lived for a long time in the vicinity of where they were stricken.

None of the dead were immigrants newly arrived. McAvoy, the most recently landed of them all, had been in the country ten years. None of the dead belong to the nationalities among whom the outbreak of the disease was feared. The surroundings of none of them showed the elements of filth and squalor wherein the pest peculiarly loves to breed. None had so far as known, come into contact with the cargoes of any ship discharged before the present rigid quarantine was instituted, though most of McAvoy's odd jobs were done about the docks, and William Wigman, of No. 768 Eleventh avenue, who was the fourth victim, and whose wife was the second, had, two months before his seizure, worked for a butcher who supplied the Hamburg-American Company with meat.

Whether the disease was borne across the city from the place of its appearance in Tenth and Eleventh avenues, or whether its East and West Side victims met unknown to each other at some one point and thence carried the seeds of a common death to their widely separated homes was also a mystery.

Police officers were placed on duty at the front doors of the infected houses for the purpose of checking the entrance of any but known inmates.

The bodies of the victims were removed from the houses with care, disinfected after the autopsies were performed and placed in sealed metal coffins for burial.

On the second day after the Health Department issued its bulletin Mary Conerty, a domestic, of No. 692 Second avenue, was taken to the reception hospital suffering from cholera. Several suspicious cases were reported to the Board of Health. City quarantine lines were made more stringent.

Health Board Cholera Circular.

Following is a circular of advice concerning the prevention of cholera issued by the New York Board of Health:

PREVENTION OF CHOLERA EASIER THAN CURE—HOW CAUGHT.

Healthy persons "catch" cholera by taking into their systems through the mouth, as in their food or drink, or from their hands, knives, forks, plates, tumblers, clothing, etc., the germs of the disease, which are always present in the discharges from the stomach and bowels of those sick with cholera.

Thorough cooking destroys the cholera germs; therefore:

Don't eat raw, uncooked articles of any kind, not even milk.

Don't eat or drink to excess. Use plain, wholesome, digestible food, as indigestion and diarrhœa favor an attack of cholera.

Don't drink unboiled water.

Don't eat or drink articles unless they have been thoroughly and recently cooked or boiled, and the more recent and hotter they are the safer.

Don't employ utensils in eating or drinking unless they have been recently put in boiling water; the more recent the safer.

Don't eat or handle food or drink with unwashed hands, or receive it from the unwashed hands of others.

Don't use the hands for any purpose when soiled with cholera discharges; thoroughly cleanse them at once.

Personal cleanliness and cleanliness of living and sleeping rooms and their contents, and thorough ventilation should be rigidly enforced. Foul waterclosets, sinks, Croton faucets, cellars, etc., should be avoided, and when present should be referred to the Health Board at once and remedied.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES OF TREATMENT.

The successful treatment and the prevention of the spread of this disease demand that its earliest manifestations be promptly recognized and treated; therefore:

Don't doctor yourself for bowel complaint, but go to bed and send for the nearest physician at once. Send for your family physician, send to a dispensary or hospital, send to the Health Department, send to the nearest police station for medical aid.

Don't wait, but send at once.

If taken ill in the street, seek the nearest drug-store, dispensary, hospital, or police station, and demand prompt medical attention.

Don't permit vomit or diarrhœal discharges to come in contact with food, drink, or clothing. These discharges should be received in proper vessels and kept covered until removed under competent directions. Pour boiling water on them, put a strong solution of carbolic acid in them (not less than one part of acid to twenty of hot soapsuds or water).

Don't wear, handle, or use any articles of clothing or furniture that are soiled with cholera discharges. Pour boiling water on them, or put them into it, and scrub them with the carbolic acid solution mentioned above, and promptly request the Health Board to remove them.

Don't be frightened, but do be cautious, and avoid excesses and unnecessary exposures of every kind.

By order of the Board of Health,

CHARLES G. WILSON, President.
EMMONS CLARK, Secretary.

NEW YORK STATE NEWS.

General Items.

THE officers and men of the Tenth Battalion have signed the payroll for their services at Buffalo during the late strike. The money due the field, staff and non-commissioned officers amounts to $373. Company A will draw $790.50 for sixty-seven men for nine days, Company B $694 for sixty men, Company C $675 for fifty-seven men, Company D $542 for forty-six men; total, $2,974.50.

THE General Term, at Buffalo, has decided in favor of the Republicans in the Monroe County reapportionment case. This action of the General Term affirms the judgment of the Supreme Court in the decision given by Judge Rumsey some two months ago.

FRITZ HOLZER, proprietor of a small meat market on North Salina street, Syracuse, hanged himself in his barn at an early hour the other morning on account of business troubles.

BURGLARS robbed the village store kept by Jacob Briggs at Hyde Park. They blew open the safe with powder and secured about $50, but missed more money, which was in the till.

THE Monroe County Democratic Convention nominated for District Attorney John J. Coffey, of Rochester; for Justice of Sessions, William Bancroft, of Webster.

A MAN known as Tony Mardridge, a Hungarian, an employe of Lahey's brickyard, between Fishkill Landing and Low Point, was struck and instantly killed by a train on the Central Hudson Railroad a few days ago.

PHILIP PRESTON, a mason of Poughkeepsie, was instantly killed at the Central-Hudson Railroad station in that city by a wall in course of erection falling upon him. His neck and several ribs were broken. He was married. William Costello, who was working with Preston, was seriously injured.

THE Deputy Superintendent of the State Banking Department, L. F. Cahill, has resigned his position to accept a position of trust with a financial corporation in New York City. Mr. Cahill has been connected with the department for the past ten years.

BENJAMIN FRENCH, aged forty-five, committed suicide the other night in his cell in the Montgomery County jail. He hanged himself from a grating of the window.

CITY ATTORNEY KIEHEL, of Rochester, has filed a notice of appeal to the Court of Appeals in the reapportionment case from the recent decision of the General Term affirming Judge Rumsey's decision.

LABOR COMMISSIONER PECK was held in $1000 bonds on the charge of wilfully destroying State records.

MRS. ELIHU G. AIKEN, a wealthy resident of Troy, was found dead in bed at her home on Fifth avenue the other morning. She was suffocated by illuminating gas, which had accidently been allowed to escape.

ALBERT PALMER and wife, while driving across the Central Hudson Railroad crossing in Amsterdam, were struck by a passenger train and were believed to have been fatally injured. The horse was killed.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

THE New Yorks are playing a miserable fielding game.

STEVENSON, Philadelphia's centrefielder, is a deaf mute.

No one League team contains so many fast runners as the Cleveland team.

THE nine League games on Labor Day were witnessed by 27,389 spectators.

DONOVAN has been doing phenomenal work for the Pittsburgs. He is a power in that team.

THE Pittsburg Club now has the second season's record for consecutive victories—nine straight.

NEW YORK'S new catcher, McMahon, plays first base like a veteran, and his stick work is phenomenal.

CAPTAIN WARD, of Brooklyn, has temporarily fallen off in batting along with the rest of his team.

THE New Yorks have released O'Rourke and have signed Knowles, formerly of Washington, to play third base.

ONE of the prettiest fielding short stops in the League is McKean, of Cleveland. He picks up the ball clean and is a hard, sure and graceful thrower.

ON the recent western trip Ewing, of New York, received a split hand, a blow on his throwing arm and a spiking in the leg by Bassett which Ewing thinks was intentional.

GLASSCOCK, of St. Louis, has been playing better ball this season than ever before in his long career as a player. Young blood players may come and go, but "Black Jack" still is king of short stops.

STIVETTS, of Boston, is the only League pitcher who has shut out an opposing team without a hit this season. Crane, Wehring, Mullane, Clarkson, Hutchison and Sanders have held their opponents down to one hit.

HANLON says the finest infield ever together was the old Chicago infield—Anson, Pfeffer, Williamson and Burns. And he is right. These were four of the greatest players who have ever succeeded on the ball field when each was at his best.

A SINGULAR thing happened in connection with the accident to Meara, of the Montgomery (Ala.) Club. When this player broke his leg sliding to second base one end of the broken bone protruded through the flesh and a butcher named Heidel was so affected by the sight that he fainted.

HALF the recent successes of the Cleveland team have been due to the confidence that the team has in its pitchers. Even if they do get batted hard now and then there is not a player connected with the club but has an unshaken belief that at some point during the game the tide will turn in Cleveland's behalf.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct
Cleveland	38	15	.717	Philad'lp'a.	26	27	.491
Boston	32	21	.604	Chicago	26	27	.491
Pittsburg	31	23	.574	Louisville	24	29	.453
Cincinnati	28	25	.528	Baltimore	22	29	.431
Brooklyn	28	26	.519	St. Louis	19	34	.358
New York	26	27	.491	Washing'n.	18	35	.340

AN agent of Baron Hirsch is now traveling in Central America, selecting sites as settlements for Russian Hebrew colonists.

WILL HE GET THERE?

Great interest centers in the question, "Will Captain Andrews, the Sapolio Columbus, reach Palos in his little boat?" Last week we told of his start, and how pluckily he wrote by an incoming sailer which passed him many hundred miles from shore. Now we can add to that report the following news item just as it was published in the *Commercial Advertiser*, of New York:

SPOKE THE SAPOLIO.

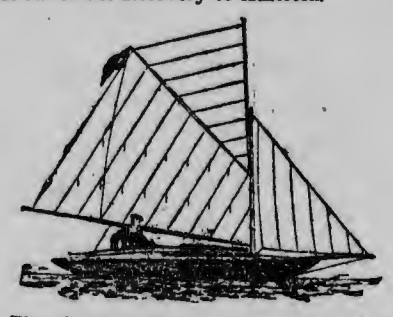
CAPTAIN ANDREWS MAKING HIS WAY TO HUELVA AND PALOS.

LONDON, Aug. 19 (Dalziel's Special News).—Advices received to-day from Corunna state that the steamer Vera Cruz, which arrived there on Aug. 11, from Havana, reported that on Aug. 5 she fell in with a small boat named Sapolio, manned by Captain William A. Andrews.

In answer to questions of the Captain of the Vera Cruz, Andrews said he had sailed from Atlantic City, N. J., with the intention and hope of arriving at Huelva and Palos de Moguer, on the Rio Tinto, by next October, in time for the occasion of the public festivals in connection with the Columbus centenary.

The Captain of the Vera Cruz offered Andrews any provisions he required, but the latter replied he did not want any, and only desired to be reported.

It will be recollected that it was from Palos that Columbus sailed in 1492 when he set out on his discovery of America.



The above report was later confirmed by cables from Madrid, one of which said:

The Captain of the Vera Cruz describes Captain Andrews as hale and hearty. Captain Andrews, he says, resented a question as to whether he wished to be taken aboard the steamer, declaring that he was certain that he could reach Huelva without assistance in time for the October fetes. He asked only one favor—that the Captain of the Vera Cruz should hand a letter to the American Consul at the first Spanish port he entered. Captain Andrews then tied his letter to a piece of scrap iron and threw it aboard the Vera Cruz, and after mutual farewells and wishes for a prosperous voyage the two vessels parted.

On the following day, August 6th, the "Sapolio" fell in with the German ship "Adolf," Captain A. Scheepsma, who writes that on that date he supplied Captain Andrews with "fresh water, fresh bread, eggs, and claret, also with a lantern and a length of line, captain and boat being all right." We give it just as written, showing that our German friend can be as liberal with his letters as with the fresh bread, which must have proved so grateful to the daring lone-voyager who carries no fire, and on whom the baker does not call in the morning.

* * * * *

The New York *Herald*, in an editorial article on August 20th, rather unjustly commented on Captain Andrews' trip. It said:

The cable dispatch published yesterday giving news of the intrepid Captain Anderson, of dory fame, has given encouragement, if not assurance, to his friends. * * *

There can be no scientific value in voyages of this sort and no results can come from them that are of much interest to the general public, save the proof that a sixteen foot boat may in exceedingly calm weather cross the Atlantic. * * * Were Captain Anderson to prove by his attempt that a transatlantic voyage was infinitely more pleasant and rapid in a small boat than in an ocean palace, then the community might be grateful. Most interest now centres in the possibility of his finishing his trip alive.

* * * * *

Just how Captain Andrews (not Anderson, as the *Herald* has it) could select sixty days of "exceedingly calm weather" remains for the *Herald* weather makers to show. If this voyage draws out such an extraordinary contribution to marine science, it will almost equal the discovery of gravitation. But there are other things to be claimed in behalf of the venture, some of which are well stated in the following letter written in reply to this criticism:

Editor N. Y. HERALD:

Admitting that Capt. Andrews' voyage may not benefit science, add that he may not convince travelers that a small boat is superior to an ocean palace, I would contend that every passenger in an Ocean Greyhound should sleep easier in his comfortable berth when he knows that the great sea has been successfully crossed in a cockleshell; and may not many lives be saved by this plain object lesson, showing that a wooden boat is unsinkable? On lake, and river, and bay, hundreds go down annually who lose presence of mind because they fail to realize this simple fact. And is there not a lesson to be learned in courage, in endurance and good seamanship? Does not any man who successfully controls the elements add to man's confidence and benefit the whole community?

Visitors to the World's Fair, at Chicago, will eagerly seek out this American Columbus and see for themselves his little folding boat, the "Sapolio," with which he is scouring the seas to show the world that modern men and modern methods are far ahead of the year 1492. W. A. NUZUM.

The Lapps.

The Lapps call their country Sabme or Same, and themselves Samelots, and the term lots has generally been supposed to be a contemptuous nickname given to them by foreigners, derived from the Finnish "lappu," and meaning simply "land's-end-folk." A more plausable suggestion, however, is that of Professor Friis, of Christiania, who refers the term to an old Finnish root "lappaa," signifying to roam or wander about, in allusion to their nomad habits. In the mouth of southern or more civilized Lapps it appears to have become synonymous with rude or barbarous, and is so applied by them to the less cultured northern communities.

Anthropologists seem to have some difficulty in assigning to the Lapps their exact place in the human family, but it may be safely affirmed that they are a combination of Caucasian and Mongolian types. Be this as it may, their physical characteristics are remarkable; decidedly more remarkable than attractive. They are probably the shortest race in the Eastern Hemisphere, unless it be Mr. Stanley's demoniacal dwarfs. A man over five feet in height would be a giant among them, and the women are rarely more than four feet six inches. They are also the shortest headed and thinnest skinned people in the world. Some of them, indeed, are long-headed enough in the intellectual sense and know as well as any how to drive a bargain and deal with strangers, but they are none the less pre-eminently what the scientific people designate as "brachycephalic."—Good Words.

Adopted by a Cat.

John Dempsey, who lives a few miles out in the valley, tells quite a remarkable story and vouches for its truth. He says that his boy recently found a couple of very young rabbits out among the pumpkin vines. As the festive cottontail is a source of much annoyance to farmers, the boy turned them over to the cat for her dinner. The cat, however, greatly to the boy's surprise, licked the infants and quietly adopted them as members of her family, and in a most motherly way encouraged them to partake of such nourishment as a well regulated tabby is wont to offer her offspring. At last accounts all hands were getting on nicely.—Hueneme (Cal.) Herald.

Not as Many Stars as We Imagine.

There seems to be little doubt that the number of the visible stars is really limited. Most astronomers now admit that the total number of stars visible in our largest telescopes cannot much exceed 100,000,000. This is, of course, a large number, but compared with an infinite number it is really very small. It may be proved mathematically — and the demonstration is a very simple one—that were the number of stars really infinite, and equally distributed through infinite space, the whole heavens would shine with the brightness of the sun.

Orchestra in a Prison.

One of the largest orchestras in the world is at a prison in Pennsylvania. Here a nightly concert is given by what is probably the strangest orchestra ever known, consisting of about 300 performers who never see one another. This prison is perhaps the only one in the world where the inmates are allowed to cultivate the art of music and the privilege is deeply appreciated by them. The music begins precisely at 6 o'clock every evening and ends at the stroke of 7. —Pittsburg Dispatch.

A correspondent of the London Times says: "The armorial bearings of the Washingtons are: Argent two bars gules, in chief three mullets of the second. Consequently there seems little reason to doubt that the liberator himself designed the flag from the charges in the Washington arms as they appeared on the very seal which he used."

A dog bitten by a rattlesnake in Florida was cured of the bite by the administration of gunpowder internally.

J. S. Parker, Fredonia, N. Y., says: "Shall not call on you for the $100 reward, for I believe Hall's Catarrh Cure will cure any case of catarrh. Was very bad." Write him for particulars. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Mr. G. W. Doner.

Scrofula

Afflicted me four years—blotches all over my body, swelling in my neck, and in less than a year had **lost 40 lbs.** I was induced by H. L. Tubbs, our druggist, to try **Hood's Sarsaparilla**, and the blotches and lump in my neck disappeared, and I soon began to **gain in flesh.** In 4 months there was none of the disease left in my system, and I was as well and strong as ever." G. W. DONER, Osceola, South Dakota.

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic, gentle and effective. Try a box. Only 25 cts.

A Distinguished Physician.

Every one has heard of Dr. Hoxsie's Certain Croup Cure. This great remedy was used by Dr. Hoxsie himself for twenty years among the *most notable families in Buffalo, N. Y.*, with unfailing success for Congestive Colds, Pneumonia, Croup and Bronchitis. Sold by druggists. 50c. Manufactured by A. P. Hoxsie, Buffalo, N. Y.

A photographer says that next to babies young married couples are the most troublesome, the bride especially being hard to please.

The True Laxative Principle

Of the plants used in manufacturing the pleasant remedy, Syrup of Figs, has a permanently beneficial effect on the human system, while the cheap vegetable extracts and mineral solutions, usually sold as medicines, are permanently injurious. Being well informed, you will use the true remedy only. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

DYSPEPSIA, impaired digestion, weak stomach, and constipation will be instantly relieved by Beecham's Pills. 25 cents a box.

Have you Rheumatism? Atkinson's Gout and Rheumatic Remedy will surely cure it. For sale by all first-class druggists.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle.

"August Flower"

I have been troubled with dyspepsia, but after a fair trial of August Flower, am freed from the vexatious trouble—J. B. Young, Daughters College, Harrodsburg, Ky. I had headache one year steady. One bottle of August Flower cured me. It was positively worth one hundred dollars to me—J. W. Smith, P.M. and Gen. Merchant, Townsend, Ont. I have used it myself for constipation and dyspepsia and it cured me, It is the best seller I ever handled—C. Rugh, Druggist, Mechanicsburg, Pa.

DR. KILMER'S

SWAMP-ROOT

Kidney, Liver and Bladder Cure.

Rheumatism,

Lumbago, pain in joints or back, brick dust in urine, frequent calls, irritation, inflamation, gravel, ulceration or catarrh of bladder.

Disordered Liver,

Impaired digestion, gout, billious-headache. SWAMP-ROOT cures kidney difficulties, *La Grippe*, urinary trouble, bright's disease.

Impure Blood,

Scrofula, malaria, gen'l weakness or debility.

Guarantee—Use contents of One Bottle, if not benefited, Druggists will refund to you the price paid.

At Druggists, 50c. Size, $1.00 Size.

"Invalids' Guide to Health" free—Consultation free. DR. KILMER & CO., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

N Y N U—38

MERCURIAL

Mr. J. C. Jones, of Fulton, Ark., says of S.S.S. "About ten years ago I contracted a severe case of blood poison. Leading physicians prescribed medicine after medicine, which I took without any relief. I also tried mercurial and potash remedies, with unsuccessful results, but which brought on an attack of mercurial rheumatism that made my life one of agony. After suffering four years I gave up all remedies and commenced using S. S. S. After taking several bottles, I was entirely cured and able to resume work. S.S.S. is the greatest medicine for blood poisoning to-day on the market."

RHEUMATISM

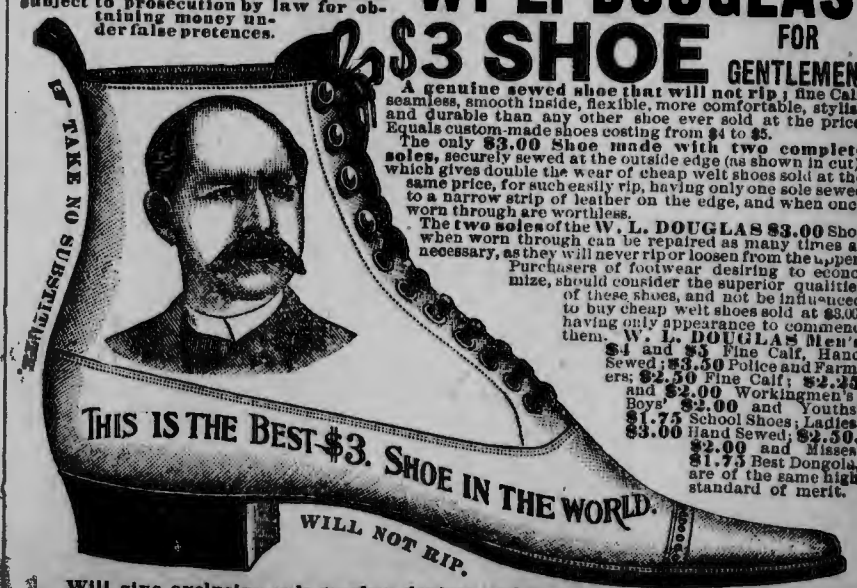
Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

WHY DIE WITH CHOLERA

When *YOU* can live without it for 25 cts? A new, simple and wonderful remedy. Guaranteed. If 1 life saved for 25c.; 6 lives saved for $1. Address American Health Association, FREMONT, OHIO.

CAUTION.—Beware of dealers substituting shoes without W. L. Douglas name and the price stamped on bottom. Such substitutions are fraudulent and subject to prosecution by law for obtaining money under false pretences.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.



A genuine sewed shoe that will not rip; fine Calf, seamless, smooth inside, flexible, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price. Equals custom-made shoes costing from $4 to $5.

The only **$3.00 Shoe made with two complete soles,** securely sewed at the outside edge (as shown in cut), which gives double the wear of cheap welt shoes sold at the same price, for such easily rip, having only one sole sewed to a narrow strip of leather on the edge, and when once worn through are worthless.

The **two soles** of the **W. L. DOUGLAS $3.00** Shoe when worn through can be repaired as many times as necessary, as they will never rip or loosen from the upper. Purchasers of footwear desiring to economize, should consider the superior qualities of these shoes, and not be influenced to buy cheap welt shoes sold at $3.00, having only appearance to commend them. **W. L. DOUGLAS Men's $4 and $3** Fine Calf, Hand Sewed; **$3.50** Police and Farmers; **$2.50** Fine Calf; **$2.25** and **$2.00** Workingmen's; Boys' **$2.00** and Youths' **$1.75** School Shoes; Ladies' **$3.00** Hand Sewed; **$2.50, $2.00** and Misses' **$1.75** Best Dongola, are of the same high standard of merit.

Will give exclusive sale to shoe dealers and general merchants where I have agents. Write for catalogue. If not for sale in your place send direct to Factory, stating kind, size and width wanted. Postage free. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

ST. JACOBS OIL

TRADE MARK

THE GREAT **REMEDY FOR PAIN**

CURES PROMPTLY AND PERMANENTLY

RHEUMATISM,
Lumbago, Headache, Toothache,
NEURALGIA,
Sore Throat, Swellings, Frost-bites,
SCIATICA,
Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds.

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EVERY MOTHER

Should Have It in The House.

Dropped on Sugar, Children Love

to take JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT for Croup, Colds, Sore Throat, Tonsilitis, Colic, Cramps and Pains. Relieves all Summer Complaints, Cuts and Bruises like magic. Sold everywhere. Price 35c. by mail; 6 bottles Express paid. $2. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

DO NOT BE DECEIVED with Pastes, Enamels, and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn off. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

TREES FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL

SHRUBS, ROSES, HARDY PLANTS, BULBS, for Fall PLANTING. Immense Stock. Order now. 160 pp. Catalogue FREE.

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CHOLERA

Its Origin and History;

—ITS—

PREVENTION AND CURE.

An interesting Pamphlet mailed to any address on receipt of Stamp.

Dr. L. H. HARRIS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GO TO 310 **JANSSEN'S** 310

310 Broadway, N. Y.

"BEST GOODS AT LOWEST PRICES."

Celebrated **RAGLAN** Bicycles

All parts and repairing. Athletic and Bicycle Uniforms, Tennis, Baseball and Foot Ball Clothing and Supplies, Caps, Belts, Shoes, Bath Robes and Sweaters. Photographic Supplies and Printing. Estimates furnished. Fifteen years' experience.

FREDERICK W. JANSSEN COMPANY,
310 Broadway, N. Y., 310
Manufacturers, Importers, Exporters.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE

BEST IN THE WORLD.

Its wearing qualities are unsurpassed, actually outlasting three boxes of any other brand. Not affected by heat. GET THE GENUINE.

FOR SALE BY DEALERS GENERALLY.

RIPANS TABULES regulate the stomach, liver and bowels, purify the blood, are safe and effectual. The best general family medicine known for Biliousness, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Foul Breath, Headache, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Mental Depression, Painful Digestion, Pimples, Sallow Complexion, Tired Feeling, and every symptom or disease resulting from impure blood, or a failure by the stomach, liver or intestines to perform their proper functions. Persons given to over-eating are benefited by taking a TABULE after each meal. Price, by mail, 1 gross $2; 1 bottle 15c. Address THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., 10 Spruce St., N. Y.

Agents Wanted; EIGHTY per cent profit.

WORN NIGHT AND DAY!

(PATENTED.)

Holds the worst rupture with ease under all circumstances. Perfect {ADJUSTMENT, COMFORT, CURE.

New Pat Improvement Illustrated Cat. and rules for self-measurement securely sealed. G.V. House Mfg. Company, 744 Broadway, New York City.

YOU CAN BORROW MONEY

To purchase real estate, erect buildings or make other improvements or pay off encumbrances at cost of about 3 per ct. by joining the MUTUAL LAND & B'LD'G SYNDICATE, 76 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J.

COUNTED OUT.

The DAISY EGG TESTER counts out *all* bad or stale Eggs; perfectly reliable. Sent *FREE* for 25c. A. J. SMITH, Totoket, Conn.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Sold by druggists or sent by mail. 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,..... .50
THREE MONTHS,..... .25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

Mount Union.

The paint shop of the chair factory is up and is rapidly nearing completion.

T. C. McGowan's new house on Market street is being put under way rapidly.

S. B. Nevell is having a neat porch erected at his residence on Market street.

I. N. Taylor rejoices in the advent of a little Miss Taylor who arrived on Tuesday last.

Mis Pearle Lukens started on Thursday last to visit friends and relatives in Columbia, Pa.

C. E. Kauffman, superintendent of schools of Tyrone, was a visitor in town on Saturday last.

Misses Laura and Virgie Etnier and Albert Etnier, of Tyrone, were visitors in town last week.

D. Bates Bell and wife, of DuBois, Pa., are visiting in town at the residence of Mr. B.'s mother.

Miss Mertie Beers returned on Friday last from a month's visit to friends in McKean and Bradford counties.

Mrs. R. Sechler and daughter, Alice, visited friends and relatives in Hollidaysburg and Altoona last week.

A. E. Martin and family returned on Wednesday evening last from a ten-day's visit to Philadelphia and Washington, D. C.

Cards are out for the marriage of Miss Cora Smelker to Frank DeFrehn, at the home of the bride Wednesday evening, Sept. 28.

George Saylor was working around the planer at the chair factory one day last week and lost a finger. This is about the sixth time accidents have occurred on this machine.

Robert M. Longacre and Miss Annie Strattord, of this place, are to be married in the M. E. church in this place this evening. A reception will follow at the bride's home the same evening.

John Smith, of Newton Hamilton, and Mrs. Annie McDonald, of Lucy Furnace, were married Thursday evening last at the home of Mrs. Frank Davis, in this place. The calithumpians gave the newly married couple the usual serenade immediately after the ceremony.

Stanley Clinger, of Pittsburgh, a former resident of this place, and who is now employed as an operator on the P. R. R. at the above place, and Miss Maggie Snyder, of this place, were united in marriage at the bride's home on Wednesday evening, the 14th inst., by Rev. C. L. Benscoter. The couple left on Philadelphia express for Philadelphia the same evening on a short trip.

Mill Creek.

Preaching in the Baptist church each evening of this week.

Vance Simpson returned to Williamsport to school on Monday.

Joseph Hicks is spending a few days with friends in New Jersey.

Enough political enthusiasm to raise a cheer does not exist here at the present time.

The last of their race for this summer, two organ grinders, discoursed music through our town on Monday.

While repairing the bridge across Mill Creek Andrew Simpson injured his heel in such a manner as to lay him up for a time.

The track men are getting their road in readiness for the annual inspection, which will be made about the 20th of next month.

William Simpson, a veteran of Norwood, Illinois, stopped off here over Sabbath while on his way to the G. A. R. encampment at Washington.

E. H. Green is visiting friends in Lewisburg. He is on his way to Philadelphia where he will resume his studies at the Jefferson Medical College.

Mr. Etnier and wife, of Pueblo, Colorado, who have been visiting the former's sister, Mrs. Foust, for some time past, began their homeward journey on Monday.

School began here on Monday with twenty-five pupils in the advanced grade and fifty-two in the primary. Now parents, see that your children make good attendance and their progress is almost an absolute certainty.

Nothing preventing the course that Cupid has lain out, there will be a wedding in our midst one week from tomorrow. That the connubial canoe of the contracting couple may serenely sail down the rippling river of a merry matrimony to a smiling sea of blessed bliss is the early invocation of your solemn scribe.

Miss Mollie Rutherford, daughter of Nelson Rutherford, died of consumption about noon on Saturday last. The dread disease had made itself actively manifest over a year ago and since that time the deceased gradually grew worse until her demise. The remains were on Monday interred in the cemetery at this place.

Where are our boys and young men getting their intoxicating drinks? A sadder spectacle than a boy or young man, scarcely weaned from the nursing bottle of his infant days, swilling away at the contents of a licensed bottle until he is in a state of beastly intoxication, and then exhibiting his porcine propensities by worse than swinish behavior, is scarcely conceivable; yet such scenes are becoming far from rare in our community. Boys, young men, if you have no respect or fear for yourselves, for the sake of your grieving mother and in veneration of the gray hairs of your tottering father, cease your monkeying with the juice of the bug, or the days will surely come when you shall say, "I have no pleasure in them."

Trough Creek.

E. Chilcott's condition remains about the same.

Mrs. W. A. Crotsley and daughter Grace are visiting Mrs. C.'s sister, Mrs. Easter, in Ohio.

Misses Laura, Lettie and Allie Greenland and their brother Harry are attending the Baptist association.

Farmers in the valley are well on with their seeding and corn-cutting. Corn will not average over two-thirds of a crop.

Mrs. Jeff. Wright took her daughter Nellie to Philadelphia since our last writing to have her ankles treated. Nellie is expected home this week.

The rain of last week was all that could be wished for, both for bringing up the grain that had been sowed and for putting the ground in grand order for seeding.

Mrs. W. T. Boring spent a few days at the old homestead last week assisting her mother in making applebutter. There will be much less of that kind of labor this Fall than last.

Will Chilcott, of Jewell county, Kansas, and his sister, Mrs. Isaac S. Smith, of Manhattan, are visiting friends and scenes of their childhood days in this section. The fourteen years of western life has given them a few gray hairs, but they are looking well.

'Squire Pheasant authorizes us to inform the members of the band who lost part of their instruments the night they serenaded George Pheasant, can have the same free of cost by calling at his office and identifying the same. The 'Squire is one of the few officers that don't want to make money out of every opportunity that happens along.

If every shot that is fired in the woods in this section kills something there will certainly be very little game of any kind by the time the hunting season proper commences. The game laws are wrong. The legal taking of game of all kinds should commence at the same time. We venture that there will be three pheasants and turkeys carried home in bags before the time comes for killing them legally for every one afterward.

Saltillo.

Three new houses are being built on Church street.

James Cormack will remove to Cedar Ridge in a few weeks.

E. O. Hudson, of Lincoln, Mo., is visiting relatives at Saltillo.

Ed. Williams will remove his family to Woodvale at an early date.

Little Essie McClain, daughter of D. E. McClain, has an attack of measles.

Matthew Corbin expects to remove his family to Altoona in the near future.

Mrs. Susan Shore and sister-in-law, of Missouri, are visiting their relatives at this place.

Miss Anna Cornelius continues quite ill but hopes are entertained for her ultimate recovery.

It is said Mrs. Matthew Corbin has been removed to the residence of Dr. Stever for treatment.

Mrs. Wm. Faulkender gave a party last Thursday night in honor of her niece, Miss Cora Peck, of Osceola.

The little daughter of Mrs. Jennie Reisterer, of Rockhill, is lying quite ill at the residence of Dr. P. E. Weaver.

Miss Lida Wilson has charge of the primary scholars at this place and all the little ones seem pleased with their teacher.

Geo. H. Henderson, of Philadelphia, passed through Saltillo last Saturday en route to Cassville to visit his son Carrol and parents.

Horace L. B. Henderson has gone back to Princeton college, where he expects to receive the parchment at the next commencement.

Mrs. Monroe Green and daughter expect to visit Osceola next Monday. They will be accompanied by Mrs. Green's niece, Miss Cora Peck, of Osceola.

Gus Green has filled up the well on the street and dug one on the inside of his front fence, where he has succeeded in finding soft water. It is said he will allow widows only to use water from it.

Mrs. Jno. Cornelius gave a social party at her residence last Friday evening, when a large percentage of our lads and lassies partook of the festivities of the occasion, including ice cream and cake.

Wm. W. Heaton, of Cassville, has decided to locate at Entriken, this county. Dr. Heaton is a fine physician and enjoys the esteem of a host of friends who will wish him much success in his new field of labor.

Smith Valley.

William Weaver rejoices over the arrival of a daughter.

Clarence, only son of J. F. Wright, is seriously ill at this writing.

The brick school houses at Washington and Curtin are nearfy completed.

Isaac Dell and wife are visiting friends in the states of Indiana and Kansas.

Mr. and Mrs. Addie Moore, of Altoona, are visiting Mrs. Moore's parents James Glasgow.

George Lynn has purchased a lot near Barneytown, and will erect a house in the near future.

Henry Taylor, John Quarry and Caleb Wright, of this valley, are attending the National encampment at Washington.

Miss May Dell, of Yeagertown, has been visiting friends in this place and Hare's valley. Miss Dell is a genial lady and made many friends during her short visit.

Peter Dell, who has been afflicted with rheumatism for many years, has not been able to walk out during the past year. We are sorry to say that Mrs. Anna Dell, who has been poorly for several months is no better.

The following teachers have been elected to teach the schools of Cass township: Latta Grove, Allison Wible; Curtin, Rena Smith; Garfield, Albert M. Smith; Washington, Creveling Drake; Locust Grove, John O. Smith; Cherry Grove, Miss Evans. The potato crop of this township is not as good as the crop of teachers, there being four teachers in one family.

Eectric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and to popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, and will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and othor affections caused by impure blood.—Will drive Malaria from the system and preqent as well as cure all Malarial fevers.—For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters—Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded.—Price 50cts. and $1.00 per bottle at B. O'Connor & Sons.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, the undersigned will offer at public sale on the premises, on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1892,

at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, A FARM in Union township (Hare's valley), about one mile west of Mapleton, and bounded by lands of Marion Robley, John Kilgore, John Shoop, J. M. Wakefield, and others; containing 225 ACRES, more or less, about 50 acres of which are cleared, and most of balance is well timbered; having thereon a Log Dwelling House, Log Barn and other buildings.

The farm is located near to a good market. Much of the cleared land is meadow land. There is a well of never failing water near the house and the Hare's valley creek runs through the place. There is a good orchard near the house.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid when the property is knocked down, the remainder of the one-third at the confirmation of sale; the balance in two equal annual payments thereafter, with interest; the whole to be secured by judgment bonds of the purchaser.

A. W. SWOPE,
Sept.21, '92-3t. Admr. of Jacob Miller, Dec'd.

Have You Been In to See Us Yet?

Having been to New York we secured a lot of goods from Sheriff's sales, FRESH and NEW, at a ruinously low price, and will, as usual, give my customers the benefit. The goods are here for inspection and will be found to be just the same quality as those bought elsewhere at a much higher price. the only difference is the method of buying and then being

Satisfied with a Small Profit,

We name only a few of the many goods to partially illustrate the above ment: Wowen's Heavy Shoes 75c, worth 90c. Kid Shoes $1, worth $1.20. Ladies' Whole Calf Skin Shoes, $1.55, worth $1.80. Best Oil Ton Button, $1.30, sold everywhere for $1.50- Men's whole stock English Kip Creedmore Shoes for $1.30, worth $1.50. Men's Fine Calf-skin Boots (lined $2.60. worth $3. Boys' Cashmere Hats 25c., worth 35c and 50c. Crush Hats 50c., worth 75c. Caps 10c, worth 15c, and 25c Caps worth 40c Men's latest style $2.00 stiff Hats for $1.69. Silk Umbrellos from $1 to $2, cheap at $5.50. Extra fine Table Linen at 42c, sold everywhere else at 50c., and other grades in proportion We can show the best line of

Babies' Fall and Winter Caps and Cloaks

in Huntingdon. Warner's Caroline Dress stays 20c a dozen, sold elsewhere for 25c. No. 9 Silk Ribbon 12c a yard, worth 18c; other sizes in same proportion. Our Web Flannels are here from 8c a yard up. On this lot alone we can save you 20 per cent., as well as on our Hosiery, Gloves, Laces, Embroideries, Stationery, &c. An extra job lot of Table Knives and Forks at 48c, 65c, 80c, and $1.25 per set. The best Tooth Brush in the county for 10c, cheap at 15c. As we BUY FOR CASH we are compelled to SELL FOR CASH, but the customer always gets the benefit of the cash purchase.

Ladies' Coats and Haps a Specialty

in their season.

LYNN'S NOVELTY STORE,

Opposite Opera House. HUNTINGDON, PA.

—GREAT—

REDUCTION

—SALE!—

Beginning with Sept. 1st,

—AND TO—

Continue for 30 Days.

Just received within thirty days

Two Car Loads of Wagon.

A nice lot of BUGGIES, CARTS, AND SPRING WAGONS.

A car load of 75

Slky & Walking Cultivators

135 Spring-Tooth Harrows

received this Spring I have yet on hand 17 which must be sold.

One Car Load 60 OSBORNE MOWERS.
One Car Load OSBORNE BINDERS.
One Car Load BINDER TWINE, Just received.

Of my Spring stock of

Eighty-Seven Plows,

I have yet on had 21, mostly Oliver, that must go way down for cash. 60 Hay Rakes, namely: Tiger, Thomas, Taylor, Osborne, and Champion. Local shipments of small goods arriving almost every day. A full line of small implements constantly on hand.

Rough and worked Lumber,

shingles, Pickets, Lath, Builders' Hardware, Glass, Lead, Oil, Etc. Etc.

My motto is: "Pin the prices to the bottom at opening of season, not at the close." All correspondence promplty answered. Telephone connection.

DON'T FORGET THE DATE.

A. S. WELCH,

Mount Union, - - Penn'a.

HUNTINGDON PLANING MILL,

FRITCHEY BROS., Proprietors.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Sash, Doors, Shutters, Blinds, Frames, Flooring,

SIDING, SAWED AND TURNED BALUSTERS, MOULIDING,

Porticos, Hardwood Finish, Scroll and Turned Work, and dealers in Bil and Frame Lumber, Southern Yellow Pine and Yellow Poplar, Western White Pine, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Fencing, etc., in fact everything pertaining to a first-class Eill and Lumber Yard.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Penn'a, Sept. 21, 1892.

LOCAL NOTES.

—A. B. Gillam is enjoying a few days' visit in Shaver's Creek valley.

—Rev. M. L. Smith will preach in the M. E. church next Sunday morning.

—Mrs. Albert White last week moved her family from Logan to Mapleton.

—N. Q. Speer, of Pittsburg, has been spending the past week at Mapleton.

—Ed Fasick and wife, of Huntingdon, spent Monday and Tuesday among Mapleton friends.

—U. G. Pheasant and wife, of Kipple, are visiting among friends in Union and Cass townships.

—William Green and Miss Minnie Wilson, of Cassville, were guests of Bruce Yocum and wife last week.

—John McLaughlin and family, of Dauphin county, are enjoying a two weeks' visit among friends in Mapleton.

—Arnica & Oil Liniment is equally good for man and beast. 25 and 50 cents per bottle. For sale by T. M. Logan.

—For a mild cahtartic and efficient tonic, use Baxter's Mandrake Bitters. Every bottle warranted. For sale by T. M. Logan.

—G. W. Yocum, of Huntingdon, is the only shoe dealer in the county who keeps all widths of shoes for ladies, gents or children.

—H. H. Swope is the only Grand Army man from Mapleton who is enjoying the reunion and national encampment at Washington this week.

—Livery stable keepers should always keep Arnica & Oil Lininiment in the stable, nothing like it for horses. For sale by T. M. Logan.

—Thousands walk the earth to-day who would be sleeping in its bosom but for the timely use of Downs' Elixir. For sale by T. M. Logan.

—James W. Henderson is assisting in the freight and passenger department at this station the agent, J. G. Hicks, being absent on a vacation.

—W. W. Brumbaugh has secured a position in Boyer's restaurant at Tyrone, and left to assume the duties of his new position last Wednesday.

—Notwithstanding the immense passenger equipment of the Pennsylvania railroad it has been severely taxed during the past week in the movement of veterans to Washington.

—A. B. Gillam and wife entertained during the past week, James Ewing and daughter, Miss Fannie, from Pontiac, Ill., and Mrs. Joseph Wingate and nephew, of Huntingdon.

—H. H. Waite has been chosen chairman of the Republican county committee and George M. Spanogle, of Mapleton, has been made general secretary. The selections are very good.

—Miss Gertie McDonald, who for several weeks has been visiting in Altoona, returned home last Wednesday evening. Several of her friends surprised her by a social gathering on her return.

—D. S. Lynn, of Huntingdon, is making a special drive in ladies' coats. His store is one of the most complete in Central Pennsylvania, and it will pay the readers of the ITEM to see his goods. Watch his advertisements in these columns.

—The Mapleton cornet band is making efforts to secure a new set of instruments. Those they now use have been in service for more than ten years and some of them are not in good condition. We would like to see the boys have new horns.

—The Mount Union *Times* last week entered upon its 20th volume. Dr. A. R. McCarthy has done a great deal for Mount Union and no one could better have brought a successful weekly out of the *Times'* early beginnings. We wish it continued success.

—John A. Brumbaugh, who for nearly a year has been acting as assistant agent at Swissvale, has resigned his position and last Wednesday returned to Mapleton. He has not been in good health for some time, and has not yet determined where he will locate.

—The undersigned will sell at private sale his house and lot situate in this borough. The lot is large and has outlet at either end. Will sell at a reasonable price. For further particulars call on or address,

JACOB TURNBAUGH.

—The Port Royal fair begins to-day and will continue three days. The prospects are that it will eclipse the former successful exhibitions of the society. Among the attractions will be running, trotting and bicycle races, balloon ascensions and para chute descents each day. Excursion rates.

—E. D. Brown, after a residence of two years in Mapleton, to-day moves his family to Osceola, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Brown made many warm friends during their residence here who very much regret to see them leave. All wish them a happy and prosperous sojourn in their new home.

—Mrs. D. B. Wagner, of Huntingdon, has just added, in connection with her millinery business, a new line of notions, consisting of head rests, gloves, lace, ruching, tidies, towels, ties, handkerchiefs, veiling, corsets, children's sacques and caps. A full line of millinery which she will sell at bottom prices.

—There was considerable rejoicing in Mapleton last week when the verdict of the court was made known in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Jacob C. Estep. Mr. Estep has always been considered one of the town's most substantial citizens and no one who knows him made any pretense at believing the charge against him. The band tendered him a serenade last Friday evening over the happy conclusion of the affair.

—Yonan Y. Auraham, a native of Persia, and a student of the Western Theological Seminary, of Allegheny, Pa., will give an interesting and instructive lecture in the Presbyterian church in this place on Friday evening next, Sept. 23d, on the subjects of Persian Costumes and Manner of Living, Persian History, Marriage, Engagement and Wedding, Bibles Customs, Religion and Mission Progress. The speaker will at appropriate times appear in Persian costume, perform call of prayer, and read Persian and Syriac as in their schools. No admission will be charged, but at the close of the lecture a collection will be taken up for the benefit of the lecturer.

Boring-Crone.

At the residence of the bride's father, John Crone, in this place, Thursday evening, Sept 15, 1892, by Rev. D. H. Campbell, Nelson D. Boring and Miss Jennie Crone, both of Mapleton.

On Friday, Sept. 6, 1892, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Boring tendered to their son, Nelson Boring and lady, one of the grandest receptions of the times.

Relatives and friends, both old and young to the number of forty-five, gathered at the home of these good old people in Mapleton. Unusual as it may appear, numerous presents were taken to the newly married couple, the list of which may appear voluminous, but bear with us while we enumerate:

D. B. Miller and T. M. Logan, sewing machine; A. W. Swope and wife, pair blankets; Mrs. Potter, bed spread; W. H. Mounts and wife, table spread; T. M. Logan and wife, table spread; Samuel Hatfield and wife, lamp; Miss Jnnie McDonald, cake stand; H. W. McDonald and wife, pitcher and desert dishes; P. M. Hooper and wife, fruit dish; J. F. Pheasant and wife, water set; A. W. Pheasant and wife, mirror and water glasses; Mrs. Matilda Pheasant, pair towels; Mrs. Sarah Wagner, pair towels; Mrs. Kinkead, pair towels; Mrs. Montgomery, pair towels; D. B. Miller, covered nappy; Mrs. Goodman, pair covered nappies; M. L. Rex and wife, set knives and forks; A. B. Gillam and wife, carving knife and fork: T. M. Wood and wife, pitcher; W. W. Wright and wife, bed spread; Mrs. Henry Long, pair dressed chickens; L. S. Swope and wife, cash; B. F. Godard and wife, pair towels; Miss M. E. Wright, 2 dozen clothes pins; Amon Pheasant and wife, glass pitcher; Mrs. Kelly, tidy; Jno. Lamberson and wife, towel; Michael Boring, 1 turkey, apples and grapes; J. G. Gillam and wife, decorated glass set.

After all these ornamental and useful presents had been viewed and commented upon, somd kind-hearted lady announced dinner, and such a dinner as only kind parents can offer to the guests of an obedient son and daughter, and as the guests were all favored with admirable capacity, they did the occasion justice.

After dinner was spent by all, both old and young, in the pleasantest kind of merry-making, and as the shades of evening gathered about them they bade the newly married couple and the host and hostess good-bye and retired to their homes feeling that they had passed an enjoyable day.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

COLUMBUS DAY.

SUPT. WALLER'S CIRCULAR TO SCHOOL DIRECTORS, SUPERINTENDENTS AND TEACHERS.

Superintendent of Public Instruction, D. J. Waller, jr., has issued a circular to school directors, superintendents and teachers of public schools, requesting a general observance of Columbus Day, October 21, in which he says:

"A prominent feature of the day should be the planting of Columbus trees. Hardy, long lived trees are the most desirable. Where it is possible let groves stand as memorials of the four hundredth Columbian anniversary. No Fall arbor day has compared in interest with this. Let it be fully improved. The schools of Pittsburg have already arranged to plant upon a very extensive scale.

"It is hoped that where there is a celebration by the general public it will be arranged for the afternoon and that the schools may be recognized therein. The educational value of the day cannot be overestimated. The memories revived, the information gained, the ideas presented, the achievements considered, will all unite to extend the mental horizon, to stimulate thought and ennoble character. You are earnestly requested to observe the day that the pupils of the schools of Pennsylvania may pay their homage to the hero and to the spirit of enterprise commemorated.

"Let the day be observed everywhere throughout the state in such a spirit as to impress upon the minds of the children of this commonwealth lessons of patriotism and loyalty, love of home and country, that will insure to future generations the privileges and blessings which we now enjoy and awaken gratitnde to God and a deep and lasting reverence for America and American institutions.

A Pleasant Surprise.

On Friday evening last M. L. Rex was called from his office to his house, his wife stating that there was a man at the house who wanted to see him. When he entered the room was filled with young ladies, members of his Sabbath school class. As he gazed on their smiling countenances, he was for a time rendered almost speechless, and felt there was something in the wind, but what he could not comprehend. Realizing the fact that his wife told him there was a man at the house who wished to see him, he inquired for the man, when the young ladies pointed to a large picture of himself encased in a beautiful frame, mounted on a fine easel, standing by the window with the remark, "There he is." As he stood looking at the beautiful token of remembrance from the ten young ladies, it seemed his speech had forsaken him.

It was a complete surprise, and one of which he is very proud. The ladies are to be complimented in the success of the undertaking, and in keeping it within the knowledge of a limited number of persons. So well had they arranged it that their teacher had not the least idea of what they were preparing for him. The photograph was enlarged by a Chicago firm which is represented in Mapleton by Elmer Palmer.

Mr. Rex wishes to thus publicly express his thanks to the ladies, assuring them that he will always hold them in grateful remembrance. He takes great pride in showing the picture to his friends.

Resolutions of Condolence.

At a regular meeting of Washington Camp, No. 59, Patriotic Order Sons of America, held September 20, 1892, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The angel of death has again entered our ranks, removing from this Subordinate Camp to the Grand Encampment of the skies, Brother Jacob F. Miller, who died September 7, 1892, at Braddock, Pa., from the results of being scalded while in the discharge of his duties at the Edgar Thompson steel works, Saturday, September 3, 1892; and,

Whereas, Brother Jacob F. Miller was a charter member of Washington Camp, No. 59, Patriotic Order Sons of America, a brother wedded to the principles of our cause, a neighbor who knew how to be neighborly, and as a husband and father affectionate, kind and indulgent, it is fitting that we pay a tribute to his memory and condole with the bereaved family; therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender to the bereaved wife and children our sincere sympathies for the loss which they sustain, and commend them for true comfort to Him whose promises are sure and who alone can give such consolation as is needed in time of trouble.

Resolved, That we cherish the virtues of our brother, and as a token of the esteem in which we held him the hall and charter of the Camp be draped for thirty days, and that the members wear the usual badge of mourning for a like period.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be given the widow of our deceased brother, that they be recorded on the minutes of the Camp, and that they be published in the MAPLETON ITEM.

I. N. SWOPE,
W. H. DELL,
R. N. MCCARL,
ELMER E. BELL,
DAVID SHORE,
Committee.

The Sun Cholera Remedy.

The threatened introduction of cholera into our country, admonishes everybody to be careful in their diet as well as in keeping their premises and surroundings free from filth. Particular attention should be paid to any disarrangement of the bowels, and immediate steps taken to regulate them. For such purpose we know no better or surer remedy than what is popularly called the Sun Cholera remedy, called that by its having first been given to the public through the New York *Sun*. We have tried it on ourself and in our family and recommend it to all our friends. Even when no cholera is anticipated, it is an excellent remedy for ordinary summer complaints, colic, diarrhoea, dysentery, etc.: Take equal parts of cayenne pepper, tincture of opium, tincture of rhubarb, essence of peppermint, and spirits of camphor. Mix well. Dose, 15 to 30 drops in a little cold water, according to age and violence of symptoms, repeated every 15 to 20 minutes until relief is obtained.—*Ex.*

Reformatory Notes.

From Record of Sept. 17.

Population, 432.
The hospital is still empty.
Last consecutive number, 1003.

The visitors' register amounts this week to forty-eight.

Lycoming county added one to our number on Thursday.

Steward Lang was in the country buying cattle on Monday.

One new patient was received from Franklin county yesterday.

Carpenter Bowman is erecting an automatic gate at the front drive.

The material for erecting the recently burned repair shop is accumulating.

No. 166 was discharged on Saturday he having served his maximum sentence.

Venus and the moon will be in conjunction today between 2 o'clock and sunrise.

Trucker J. H. Hummel delivered 3000 canteloupes to the kitchen department shis week.

The sheriff of Cambria county last night added two more names to our register of inmates.

The machinists are putting a new and serviceable range in the house of our superintendent.

Master mechanic Colony reports the shipping of twenty-five tons of scrap iron since our last issue.

Register No. 156 was allowed to go out a free man on Friday, his maximum sentence having expired.

A copper-head snake that measured seven feet three inches was killed on the Island by Inmate No. 665 on Tuesday.

The canning department suspended operations for one week owing to the tomatoes not ripening fast enough.

The work of renovating the foundation walls of the recently burned repair shop building was commenced on Tuesday.

Officer Walton and his men are leveling and grading a ten foot walk around the front fence which will be quite an improvement.

The farm hands were engaged in threshing a part of this week and they report 305 bushels of oats for this season's crop.

Three of the reformatory arc lamps were broken at Smithfield, Saturday night by some mischievous boys. They were immediately repaired by the electrician.

The weather permitting we have the pleasure of witnessing dress parade twice a week, when the military officers and band members present quite a gaudy appearance in full dress uniforms.

We noticed on Thursday evening each officer of the institution with a large flour sack under his arm plodding homeward and we were led to guessing what they contained; after examination they proved not to be "chickens" but "canteloupes" that were presented to them by the Steward.

The Electrical Department has recently received four new Excelsior double carbon lamps for use on the towers. They are now being tested and regulated in the cell houses. These lamps, like the old Brush lamps, require 9.5 amperes and 45 volts, and give out the same candle power—nominally 2000, but actually less than 800. Unlike the Brush lamps, they do not require glycerine or any liquid, for their regulation does not depend upon dachpots, being purely magnetic, hence more reliable and satisfactory.

It Should Be in Every House.

J. B. Wilson, 371 Clay St., Sharpsburg, Pa., says he will not be without Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, that it cured his wife who was threatened with pneumonia after an attack of "La Grippe," when various other remedies and several physicians had done her no good. Robert Barber, of Cooksport, Pa., claims Dr. King's New Discovery has done him more good than anything he ever used for Lung Trouble. Nothing like it. Try it. Free trial bottles at B. O'Connor & Sons. Large bottles, 50c. and $1.00.

Sale Register.

S. W. Kimmel, Saltillo, Pa., intending to quit farming, offers at private sale for three months the following property: 1 good mule, 1 good work horse, 1 colt, and a full outfit of farming implements. Also, his farm, situate in Cass township, 2½ miles from Saltillo, on the road leading from Saltillo to Cassville, containing about 100 acres. 75 cleared. The buildings consist of large frame house, large frame barn and other necessary outbuildings. See bills.

It is Entirely Too Hot

to go into details concerning the goods that we have in stock, but we would say that we are still headquarters for all kinds of goods in their season.

Now is the Tme

that you want light Satteens, Challies, Lawns, Etc., for dress goods, a good Fan to keep you cool, and such eatables as Rice, Tapioca, Oatflake, Etc. You can get them right here.

You Can Get

more substantial articles, in fact anything you want. If we haven't got what you want we can get it for you on short notice. Thanking you for your patronage, I am,

Yours to Please,

A. B. Gillam.

I am Getting Ready for a

CLEARING-UP SALE.

Which will begin August 3d.

Summer Goods. If you want Bargains in Summer Goods call in first, and of course you will get the pick.

Ginghams, Challies. Drees Ginghrms and Challies from five cents up.

Oxford Ties, Slippers. Oxford Ties can be worn for two months yet, and so it is with Slippers, but I have decided to close them out at 20 per cent. reduction.

Boys' Clothing. We have lately received a large invoice in Boys' Clothing, which we will sell at astonishingly low prices. Suits as low as $1.25.

Etc., Etc. Quite a lot of things when we come to cleaning up, which we will sell at a bargain.

All Summer Goods MUST GO.

T. M. Logan.

LATER NEWS.

WESLEY WARREN killed his sweetheart, Lizzie Peak, in Mount Holly, N. J., by stabbing her in the neck with a carving knife.

THE two little children and the servant girl of Robert Craven were burned to death by the upsetting of a coal oil lamp at Ashbourne, Penn.

A FIRE in the machine shop of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Navy Yard damaged the machinery of the new United States cruiser Cincinnati about $40,000 and caused a loss on belting, castings and buildings of $20,000.

AN apparent attempt was made to blow up Governor Flower, of New York, with an infernal machine concealed in a cigar box, which was sent to him at the Windsor Hotel, New York City.

MRS. SIMON H. WESSLER and her only daughter, Kate, a young woman of nineteen, were instantly killed by a train at Blairstown, N. J.

WILLIAM DUNPHY, the pioneer cattle king of California, died at his home in San Francisco a few days ago, aged fifty-four years. He was worth $15,000,000.

EIGHT persons were injured in a rear end collision between two sections of a G. A. R. excursion at Kent, Ohio.

THE Hawaiian Consul, D. A. McKinley, brother of the Governor of Ohio, died of paralysis a few days ago at San Francisco, Cal.

THOUSANDS of visitors began flocking into Washington, which was gayly decorated with bunting from one end of the city to the other in honor of the Grand Army encampment.

THE Bureau of the American Republics at Washington has been informed that on and after January 1, 1892, the Republic of Guatemala will remove all import duties upon printed books not bound.

GENERAL L. NUEILLA, late in command of the revolutionists in Spanish Honduras, who was recently captured, was shot at Truxillo, after having been found guilty of treason by court martial.

THE Spanish Government has declared October 12 a perpetual National holiday in commemoration of the discovery of America.

EMIN PACHA was reported to be in power of the Arabs at Lake Albert Edward Nyanza, Africa.

WESTERN POPULATION.

Large Percentage of Foreigners Among the Inhabitants.

The Census Bureau has issued a bulletin on the color, sex, and general nativity of the population of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. The total populations of these States are given as follows: Ohio, 3,672,316; Indiana, 2,192,404; Illinois, 3,826,351; Michigan, 2,093,889; Wisconsin, 1,686,880, and Minnesota, 1,301,826.

In Ohio 12.51 per cent. were foreign born; Indiana, 6.07 per cent.; Illinois, 22.01 per cent.; Michigan, 25.97 per cent.; Wisconsin, 30.78 per cent.; Minnesota, 35.90 per cent. Of the males of voting age in Ohio, 21.53 per cent. are foreign born; Indiana, 12.33 per cent.; Illinois, 36.89 per cent.; Michigan, 40.22 per cent., and in the other two States more than half of the voters are foreign born, Wisconsin having 52.93 per cent. and Minnesota 58.85 per cent. Of the male population of these States, taken as a whole, over twenty-one years of age, 19.59 per cent. are aliens; 64.23 per cent. have been naturalized; 7.31 per cent. have taken out their first papers. As to the remaining 8.87 per cent. nothing has been learned.

Of the aliens in Ohio, 35.43 per cent. cannot speak the English language. In Indiana the percentage is 26.10; in Illinois, 30.24; in Michigan, 27.99; in Wisconsin, 42.23, and in Minnesota, 34.26. The voting populations in 1890 of the States under consideration are given as follows: Ohio, 1,016,464; Indiana, 595,066; Illinois, 1,072,643; Michigan, 617,445, Wisconsin, 461,722; Minnesota, 376,036.

KILLED HIS TEACHER.

A Student Commits Suicide After Murdering the Man He Disliked.

A despatch from Tarnopol, a town of Austrian Galicia, eighty miles southeast of Lemberg, says that as a number of boys attending the gymnasium there were leaving the building after their studies for the day were ended, one of them, a lad named Johann Schwed, drew a revolver, and without a word of warning fired at Professor Dr. Felix Glowacki, killing him instantly. Schwed then turned his weapon against himself and blew out his brains.

The murder was due to a grudge the boy had entertained for a long time against the Professor, who was in the habit of treating his pupils with great severity.

IRRIGATED FARMS PAY.

They are Worth Four Times Their Original Cost.

The Census Office has issued the summarized results of a special investigation into the condition of agriculture in the arid States and Territories, and particularly as to the practical results of irrigation. Nearly $30,000,000 capital is invested in productive irrigation, and the returns have been over $65,000,000 or over 218 per cent.

The cost of the irrigated farms was about $77,500,000, and their estimated value on June 1, 1890, was nearly $297,000,000. In other words the irrigated lands are now worth four times their original cost.

TRAIN ROBBERS FIGHT.

They Kill Three Marshals and Then Escape.

Deputy Sheriff Witty, of Visalia, and Constable Hill, of Sanger, and several others, came upon Sontag and Evans, the train robbers, at Sampson Flat, Cal., the other day. An attempt was made to arrest them, but they escaped after killing three of the posse, shooting Hill's horse from under him and wounding Witty.

Those killed were: Marshal McGinnis, Richard Olsen and a man named Wilson.

WEAVER AND FIELD.

A Joint Address Accepting the People's Party Nomination.

GENERAL JAMES B. WEAVER.

Generals Weaver and Field, the People's Party candidates for President and Vice-President, accept the nominations of their party in the form of an address to the people of the United States, which was given out for publication in Pensacola, Fla. After announcing their hearty accord with the Omaha platform, they say:

"We have already, one or both of us, visited fifteen States in the Northwest and South, and if health and strength are spared we intend to continue the work until the campaign is closed.

"We have been received by the great body of the people with marked cordiality. The enthusiasm manifested everywhere is simply without parallel and extends to every part of the Union thus far visited.

"By contact with the people we have become acquainted with their wants, their sufferings, and have been brought face to face with the manifold perils which so seriously threaten our civilization and the overthrow of popular government. The people are in poverty, their substance is being devoured by heartless monopolists, trusts, pools and money sharks. Labor is largely unemployed, and when work is obtainable the wages paid are for the most part unremunerative.

"The old parties are in hostile camps arranged on sectional lines and, represent the bitterness and cruelties of the past, every four years discussing the issues of the late war, which should long since have been allowed to pass from the political discussions of the day. Notwithstanding the bitterness existing between them, they vie with each other in their subserviency to capitalistic and corporate greed. They are incapable of dealing sincerely with the vast problems evolved by the growth of the past quarter of a century.

"Upon the great economic questions of the age they are practically one in purpose, differing just enough to enable them to carry on a sham battle, while the work of robbery and spoliation proceeds unabated.

"In the meantime the farmers and planters North and South and wage earners everywhere are proscribed, maltreated, brought into competition with convict labor, and in many instances are shot down by hired mercenaries, acting under orders of arrogant corporations, which have unblushingly usurped the functions of government and presumed to act in its stead.

"These corporations dominate the daily press and control the lines of daily communication with the people."

After denouncing the impurity of elections, North and South, the address says in conclusion: "All who desire the revival of business, all who wish for the return of prosperity to our country, all who desire to relieve the depressed industries and wage workers of our common country, all who desire an adequate increase of our currency and the free coinage of silver, all who desire the abolition of banks of issue and constitutional control of the great instruments of commerce by the Government of the United States, all who desire that the laws of taxation shall be equitably adjusted to the property of the country, all who desire that the public domain shall be sacredly held in trust for the people, all who desire that the highways between the States shall be rendered subservient to the popular good, and, finally, all who desire the restoration of fraternity among the people and the obliteration of sectional animosities should at once regard it as their conscientious duty to align themselves under the banner of this great industrial and fraternal movement."

OSSIFIED MAN DEAD.

The Process Reached the Heart of One of the Greatest Freaks.

The famous ossified man, Jonathan P. Bass, who has been the wonder of almost every dime museum in this country, died a few days ago at his home at Lewiston, N. Y., the ossification having reached his heart. Bass had been on a showing tour and the hardening of his flesh grew very rapidly.

He was probably the most widely advertised freak in the world and one of the best drawing cards any museum ever had. He made money and saved it and owned a very pretty place at Lewiston.

Bass began to ossify when he was very young, and for twenty years has not moved a muscle except those of his head. He was a solid mass of bony flesh. His legs and body were cold to the touch and could not be indented.

KILLED HIS SISTER.

A Ten-Year-Old Lad Sets Fire to Her Clothes.

George Gould, a ten-year-old boy, burned his sister Grace, aged six years, to death near Masontown, Penn.

The lad had been carrying coal from their coal mine to the house, a short distance, and when his mother said she would send Grace to help him he said he would burn Grace if she came.

The sister went along to the mine, however, and there the boy set her on fire with a pit lamp, and after watching her clothes burn for a while he ran off. The child died in a few hours in terrible agony.

IT is estimated that 2,500,000 bushels of corn have been shipped into Mexico from the United States during the past seven months. The Mexican railroads are blockaded with the increased traffic. Corn is still selling for $4 a bushel in the City of Mexico and many parts of the Republic, but the suffering of the poorer class has been greatly relieved by the free donations made them by the Government.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

AT Hartford Judge Luzon B. Morris was nominated by the Connecticut Democrats for Governor. The nomination was by acclamation. Ernest Cady, of Hartford, was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor.

THE New Jersey Democrats met in State Convention, at Trenton, and nominated Judge George J. Werts for Governor.

THE Massachusetts Republican State Convention at Boston nominated a State ticket headed by William H. Halle, of Springfield, for Governor.

THE physicians in attendance on the President's wife at Loon Lake, N. Y., issued an alarming bulletin regarding her condition.

THE steamship Bohemia, from Hamburg, arrived at the Port of New York and reported eleven deaths from cholera on the voyage. All were little children.

THE National Convention of the Republican League of the United States met in Buffalo, N. Y., at a mass meeting at night. Governor McKinley, Congressman Dolliver and J. Sloat Fassett spoke.

JOHN PRATT, a soldier of the late war, fatally shot his wife at Hornellsville, N. Y., and immediately afterward shot himself in the head. The trouble arose out of Mrs. Pratt's refusing to give him money for whisky.

THE National Convention of Republican League Clubs closed its session in Buffalo, N. Y. President Clarkson and the other officers were re-elected; at a mass-meeting in the afternoon Whitelaw Reid and others spoke.

AN operation was performed on Mrs. Harrison, at Loon Lake, N. Y., and the doctors declared her condition to be slightly improved.

LABOR COMMISSIONER PECK and his stenographer, Egbert Rogers, were arrested at Albany, N. Y., on the charge of destroying the documents used in his recent labor report, which alleged that the McKinley bill had increased wages.

South and West.

ERNEST MITCHELL, Walter Eli and Henry Edwards, while loading a wagon at a sand pit near Clinton, Ill., were suddenly covered by a slide of clay and sand. Eli and Mitchell were smothered. Edwards was taken out alive.

ED. LINDSAY, a colored man, has been lynched at Bonita, La., by members of his own race. He stole a watch from another colored man named Jim Patten. Patten tried to recover his watch and Lindsay shot him dead. He was being taken to jail by the deputy sheriff when an armed mob overpowered the guards, took Lindsay away, and shot him to death.

THE South Dakota Prohibition State Convention at Sioux Falls nominated A. B. Alexander, of Collington County, for Governor.

THOMAS ALLISON, murderer of three men in Sullivan County, Tennessee, was found hanging from a white oak tree near Dodson the other day. He had been taken from the Dodson Jail by a mob and lynched. At the last term of the court his case was postponed and several men went to the jail, pretending to have a prisoner and secured Allison. The lynching followed.

FOUR men were killed and two injured in a head-end collision between a freight and an accommodation train, near Marshalltown, Iowa.

THOMAS H. WATTS, ex-Governor of Alabama and Attorney-General in the Confederate Cabinet, died at Montgomery, Ala., a few days since, after several weeks' illness.

THE convention of the People's Party and the Jeffersonian Democracy at Birmingham, Ala., nominated candidates for Congress and Presidential electors.

Washington.

A DISPATCH was received at the Department of State from San Jose, Costa Rica, stating that President Rodriquez has declared himself Dictator and that several political arrests have been made and that excitement prevails.

COMPTROLLER HEPBURN filled the vacancy in the bank examinership for the city of New York, occasioned by his own promotion to the office of Comptroller, by the appointment of William H. Kimball, of Canton, N. Y., to that position.

WILLIAM R. ESTES, appointed Consul at Nuremberg, Germany, has been for several years the Consul at Kingston, Jamaica, and is now transferred to a European post at his own request.

GENERAL MILES has been ordered by the Secretary of War to put down the lawlessness among the Choctaws.

MINISTER RYAN telegraphs to the State Department that, by a decree of the Mexican Government, corn, cornmeal and beans will continue to be admitted free from tariff duty until the 30th of next November, and after that until the last day of January, 1893, subject to reduction of seventy-five per cent. of the tariff duty.

Foreign.

THE Russians have evacuated the Pamirs of Afghanistan. A large force has been ordered to be stationed permanently at Murghab.

MISS JANE ARMSTRONG, an aged woman from New York, has killed herself with a revolver at Monaco, where she had lost $250,000 by gambling in ten days.

A DAUGHTER was born to the Emperor and Empress of Germany at Potsdam. She is the seventh child, but the first daughter.

REAR-ADMIRAL JOHN CUMMING HOWELL, United States Navy, died at Folkestone, England, a few days ago. He had been on the retired list of the navy for ten years. He took part in the Mexican and Civil Wars.

THE Hamburg (Germany) House of Burgesses has appealed to the Senate for a grant of $250,000 for cholera relief purposes.

COMMERCIAL CABLE despatches from Hamburg and Altona say the cholera is decreasing in the former city and has had no existence epidemically in the latter. In Paris on the day the last report was sent there were forty-five cases, eleven deaths; Havre, thirteen cases, two deaths; St. Petersburg, twenty-five cases, seventeen deaths; the plague is decreasing in Russia and is spreading in Antwerp.

FOUR more Bering Sea sealing schooners have been seized by a Russian cruiser.

IN consequence of the outbreak of cholera in New York all Colombian ports have been closed against sailing vessels hereafter sailing from that city.

CANDAHAR, India, is completely demoralized by cholera; consequently the Governor has postponed the date of the proposed attack on the Bazaras.

THE Mexican Congress was opened by President Diaz.

A PASSENGER train was wrecked about thirty miles from Torres Novas, Portugal. Nine were killed and eight were injured severely. The cause of the accident was a loose rail.

THE LABOR WORLD.

NEW YORK has a woman cobbler.

IN Japan the women load the vessels.

MAINE barbers go from house to house.

FITCHBURG, Mass., has never had a strike.

NEW YORK'S "L" road employes receive their pay in gold.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., is said to be the best organized city in this country.

THE British Trades Union Congress favored an eight-hour day made compulsory by law.

THE Canadian Labor Congress advocated paternalism and also the exclusion of the Chinese.

THERE is a movement among the London domestic servants for extra pay for work on Sundays.

THE six-day law has been adopted by the printers in Philadelphia. The penalty for violation of the rule is $5.

OF about 100 strikes forty-seven were failures in Italy last year. Over 148,000 men participated in these strikes.

LABOR speeches are delivered by means of the phonograph in many meetings of the political labor campaign in Queensland, Australia.

THE Government Labor Bureau at Brisbane, Australia, has about 3000 applications for work every week, of whom hardly one-tenth can be placed at very low wages.

MANY of the sawmills in the lumber regions of Michigan are idle, the men employed to operate them having gone on strike to enforce a demand for better wages.

THE Amalgamated Society of Engineers has declared by a vote of 54,600 out of 70,000 members that overtime is an evil detrimental to workmen generally and should be abolished.

THE daily wage of a regular hand at the Hungarian mines is only thirty-two cents to forty cents, and of a temporary hand twenty-eight cents. Boys are paid from twelve cents to twenty-four cents a day, and women from twelve cents to twenty cents. In the coal mines the wages are rather higher; men are paid from forty-eight cents to sixty cents a day, boys twenty cents to twenty-eight cents, and women eighteen cents to twenty cents.

TO PROTECT AMERICANS.

Why the War Vessels Were Sent to Venezuela.

Secretary of State Foster stated that the despatch of the naval vessels Chicago and Philadelphia to Venezuela was not in any way influenced by the boundary question between Venezuela and Great Britain, nor was it known at the State Department that that question had recently assumed any new phase. There are important American commercial and other interests at various Venezuelan ports which, in the present state of anarchy prevailing in that country, it was not possible to protect, with a single man-of-war, and it was thought desirable that a force sufficient for that purpose should be sent. The presence of naval vessels in those waters is not intended as a menace to any Nation.

The State Department has notified the representatives of Venezuela in this country that judicial proceedings must be instituted at once to justify the detention of the ship South Portland, seized at New York on the statements that the cargo she carried was contraband, consisting of munitions of war for the insurgents at Venezuela. Failure to promptly comply with the suggestion of the department would cause the release of the vessel.

THE NEW GUN.

The War Department Approves the Report on Magazine Arms.

General Grant, acting Secretary of War, has approved the report of the Board on Magazine Arms. The Board tested in all fifty-three guns, including, besides the products of different private firms, both American and foreign, the small arms adopted for the armies of Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, England, France, Germany, Japan, Portugal, Roumania, Russia and Switzerland.

After a careful examination they are unanimously of opinion that the arms in which the magazine can be changed and then held in reserve while single fire is delivered—magazine fire being, however, available at any moment—are more suitable for our service than those of the merely repeating type. Further, they find that an arm showing itself to be an efficient single loader and a rapid magazine arm, with a cut-off plainly indicating to the officers which class of fire is being delivered, and a system adaptable to either a beaded or a flangeless shell, is the weapon most suitable for our military service. Such a system, they report, was found in the Krag-Jorgensen guns No. 5, as improved, and they recommend their adoption.

FATAL EXPLOSION.

Seven Lives Lost by the Bursting of a Boiler.

A terrible boiler explosion occurred in Force & Dickinson's stave mill at Staples, a small village on the Leamington and St. Clair Railway, four miles from Comber, Canada. Seven men were instantly killed, one was fatally injured and about twenty others more or less severely hurt.

The cause of the explosion is not definitely known. Some contend that the exploded boiler was old and not fit for use, while one of the employes of the mill says that it was in good running condition, but that he believes that scales had formed on the plate and interfered with the working of some of the valves.

The boiler was carried fully two hundred feet, passing in its flight between two residences. Bricks and other debris were scattered in all directions, but the houses in the neighborhood escaped with a few broken windows.

BRITONS FIRED UPON.

Central Americans Keeping Cholera Out With Cannon Balls.

The British Royal Mail steamship Atrato has been fired on three times off Savanilla, Panama, Central America. To avoid the necessity of her entering the port a gunboat came alongside and transferred the mails and passengers. The commander of the gunboat then ordered the steamship to leave.

The Atrato then went to Carthagena and received similar treatment. She finally cast anchor at Colon. The ports are closed against all vessels from Europe.

A MOTHER'S CARELESSNESS.

It Results in the Death of Her Four Children.

The four children of Mrs. Eckenbach were burned to death at Missouri Valley, Iowa, a few mornings ago. They were sleeping up stairs.

Their mother tried to fill a lighted gasoline stove and an explosion followed. She threw the stove down stairs and ran down herself to extinguish the flames.

The fire rapidly spread, and before help arrived the house was a mass of flames. The bodies of the children were burned to a crisp.

THE 700 school ma'ams of Cincinnati, Ohio, by a recent decision, must pass an examination in hygiene; physiology and the nature and effect upon the human system of alcoholic drinks. This law had been ignored and salaries illegally drawn in the three years aggregate fully $300,000.

IN Montana there are 1300 irrigating ditches and seventy-eight mining ditches which have been built since 1864. There are also ninety-three reservoirs and 2375 headgates. These ditches irrigate 242,000 acres of land under cultivation, in all 378,000 acres.

THE German military bill will provide for doubling the strength of military companies and that the consequent increase of expenditure for military purposes will exceed $25,000,000.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

38		
BEANS AND PEAS.		
Beans—Marrow, 1891, choice	$2 15	@$2 17½
Medium, 1891, choice	1 95	@ 2 00
Pea, 1891, choice	1 95	@ 2 00
Red kidney, 1891, choice	2 75	@ 2 90
Red kidney, poor to fair	1 75	@ 2 65
Lima, Cal., per bush	—	@ 2 00
Green peas, 1891, per bush	—	@ —
1891, bags	—	@ —
BUTTER.		
Creamery—St. & Penn, extra	24½	@ 25
St. & Penn., firsts	22	@ 23½
Western, firsts	22	@ 23½
Western, seconds	20	@ 21
Western, thirds	17	@ 19
State dairy—half tubs, and pails, extras	—	@ 23
Half tubs and pails, 1sts	20	@ —
Half tubs and pails, 2ds	18	@ 19
Welsh tubs, extras	22	@ —
Welsh tubs, 1sts	20	@ 21
Welsh tubs, 2ds	18	@ 19
Western—Im. creamery, 1sts	19	@ 20
W. Im. creamery, 2ds	16	@ 18
W. Im. creamery, 3ds	15	@ 15½
Western Factory, fresh, firsts	16	@ —
W. Factory, seconds	15	@ 15½
W. Factory and dairy, 3ds	14½	@ —
CHEESE.		
State factory—Full cream, large size white, fancy	9½	@ 10
Full cream, colored, fancy	—	@ 10
Full cream, good to prime	9	@ 9½
Part skims, choice	6½	@ 7
Part skims, good to prime	4½	@ 6
Part skims, common	3	@ 4½
Full skims	1	@ 2
EGGS.		
State and Penn—Fresh	22	@ 23
Western—Fresh, fancy	—	@ 22
Fresh, prime	21½	@ 21½
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.		
Apples—Red sorts, bbl	2 25	@ 2 75
Green sorts, per bbl	1 50	@ 1 75
Sweet varieties, per bbl	1 50	@ 1 75
Pears, Bartlett, per bbl	4 00	@ 5 50
Seckel, per bbl	3 00	@ 4 50
Common cooking, per bbl	1 50	@ 2 25
Grapes, up river, Del., per lb	5	@ 7
Up river, Niagara, per lb	5	@ 6
Up river, Concord, lb	3	@ 3½
Peaches, Jersey, extra, basket	1 25	@ 1 50
Poor to fair	50	@ 1 00
Watermelons, per 100	4 00	@14 00
Muskmelons, per bbl	50	@ 1 50
Plums, up river, per bbl	4 00	@ 6 00
State, 10 lb basket	60	@ 75
Cranberries, Cape Cod, bbl	6 00	@ 7 50
HOPS.		
State—1892, seedlings, per lb	20	@ 22
1891, prime	21	@ —
1891, common to good	17	@ 20
Old odds	6	@ 8
LIVE POULTRY.		
Fowls—Jersey, State, Penn	13	@ —
Western, per lb	—	@ 13
Spring Chickens, local, lb	12½	@ 13½
Southern per lb	12	@ 12½
Roosters, old, per lb	7½	@ 8
Turkeys, per lb	12	@ 13
Ducks—N. J., N. Y., Penn., per pair	60	@ 85
Southern, per pair	50	@ 60
Geese, Western, per pair	1 25	@ 1 50
Southern, per pair	1 12	@ 1 25
Pigeons, per pair	30	@ 40
DRESSED POULTRY—FRESH KILLED.		
Turkeys—Young, per lb	20	@ 22
Old mixed weights	18	@ 19
Toms, fair to prime	—	@ —
Chickens—Phila., per lb	15	@ 19
L. I. broilers	—	@ —
Fowls—St. and Penn., per lb	13½	@ 14
Western, per lb	13½	@ 14
Ducks—Western, per lb	9	@ 11
Eastern, per lb	17	@ 18
Spring, L. I., per lb	17	@ 18
Geese—Spring Eastern, per lb	18	@ —
Squabs—Dark, per doz	1 75	@ —
Light, per doz	2 75	@ 3 00
VEGETABLES.		
Potatoes—Southern, seconds	—	@ —
Jersey, prime, per bbl	1 25	@ 1 50
Jersey, inferior, per bbl	—	@ 1 00
L. I., in bulk, per bbl	1 50	@ 1 75
Cabbage, L. I., per 100	4 00	@ 5 00
Onions—Jersey, yellow, bbl	200	@ —
State, per bbl	2 50	@ —
Squash—Marrow, per barrel	75	@ 1 00
L. I., yellow, barrel	—	@ —
L. I., white, barrel	—	@ —
Cucumbers, pickles, per 1000	1 00	@ 3 00
Long Island, per 100	60	@ 75
Tomatoes, Acme, etc., crate	50	@ 65
Grant, etc., per crate	49	@ 50
Lima beans, fair to prime, bag	1 50	@ 2 00
Egg plant, Jersey, per bbl	75	@ 1 00
Sweet potatoes, Va., per bbl	—	@ 2 00
South Jersey, per bbl	2 37	@ 2 50
Celery, near by, doz. bunches	1 00	@ 1 25
GRAIN, ETC.		
Flour—City Mill Extra	4 25	@ 4 35
Patents	4 50	@ 4 75
Wheat—No. 2 Red	78	@ 78½
Rye—State	68	@ 68
Barley—Two-rowed State	—	@ —
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	58	@ 59½
Oats—No. 2 White	39½	@ 39½
Mixed Western	38½	@ 39½
Hay—Good to Choice	80	@ 85
Straw—Long Rye	45	@ 50
Lard—City Steam	6.75c	@6.80c
LIVE STOCK.		
Beeves, City dressed	6	@ 8½
Milch Cows, com. to good	20 00	@48 00
Calves, City dressed	9	@ 13½
Sheep, per 100 lbs	4 00	@ —
Lambs, per lb	5½	@ 6½
Hogs—Live, per 100 lbs	4 00	@ 5 65
Dressed	7½	@ 9

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "Nature's Wonders and Heaven's Glories."—(Farewell Sermon in London.)

TEXT: *"The spider taketh hold with her hands and is in kings' palaces."*—Proverbs xxx., 28.

Permitted as I was a few days ago to attend the meeting of the British Scientific Association at Edinburgh, I found that no paper read had excited more interest than that by Rev. Dr. McCook, of American, on the subject of spiders. It seems that my talented countryman, banished from his pulpit for a short time by ill health, had in the fields and forest given himself to the study of insects. And surely if it is not beneath the dignity of God to make spiders it is not beneath the dignity of man to study them.

We are all watching for phenomena. A sky full of stars shining from January to January calls out not so many remaks as the blazing of one meteor. A whole flock of robins take not so much of our attention as one blundering bat darting into the window on a summer eve. Things of ordinary sound and sight and occurrence fail to reach us, and yet no grasshopper ever springs, upon our path, no moth ever dashes into the evening candle, no mote ever floats in the sunbeam that pours through the crack of the window shutter, no barnacle on ship's hull, no burr on a chestnut, no limpet clinging to a rock, no rind of an artichoke but would teach us a lesson if we were not so stupid. God in His Bible sets forth for our consideration the lily, and the snowflake, and the locust, and the stork's nest, and the hind's foot, and the aurora borealis, and the ant hills.

In my text inspiration opens before us the gate of a palace, and we are inducted amid the pomp of the throne and the courtier, and while we are looking around upon the magnificence inspiration points us to a spider plying its shuttle and weaving its net on the wall. It does not call us to regard the grand surroundings of the palace, but to a solemn and earnest consideration of the fact that "The spider taketh hold with her hands and is in kings' palaces."

It is not very certain what was the particular species of insect spoken of in the text, but I shall proceed to learn from it the exquisiteness of the divine mechanism. The king's chamberlain comes into the palace and looks around and sees the spider on the wall and says, "Away with that intruder," and the servant of Solomon's palace comes with his broom and dashes down the insect, saying, "What a loathsome thing it is." But under the microscopic inspection I find it more wondrous of construction than the embroideries on the palace wall and the upholstery about the windows.

All the machinery of the earth could not make anything so delicate and beautiful as the prehensile with which that spider clutches its prey, or as any of its eight eyes. We do not have to go so far up to see the power of God in the tapestry hanging around the windows of heaven, or in the horses or chariots of fire with which the dying day departs, or to look at the mountain swinging out its sword arm from under the mantle of darkness until it can strike with its scimeter of the lightning.

I love better to study God in the shape of a fly's wing, in the formation of a fish's scale, in the snowy whiteness of a pond lily. I love to track His footsteps in the mountain moss, and to hear His voice in the hum of the rye fields, and discover the rustle of His robe of light in the south wind. Oh, this wonder of divine power that can build a habitation for God in an apple blossom, and tune a bee's voice until it is fit for the eternal orchestra, and can say to a firefly, "Let there be light;" and from holding an ocean in the hollow of His hand, goes forth to find heights and depths and length and breadth of omnipotency in a dewdrop, and dismounts from the chariot of midnight hurricane to cross over on the suspension bridge of a spider's web

You may take your telescope and sweep it across the heavens in order to behold the glory of God, but I shall take the leaf holding the spider and the spider's web, and I shall bring the microscope to my eye, and while I gaze and look and study and am confounded I will kneel down in the grass and cry, "Great and marvelous are Thy works, Lord God Almighty!"

Again, my text teaches me that insignificance is no excuse for inaction. This spider that Solomon saw on the wall might have said: "I can't weave a web worthy of this great palace; what can I do amid all this gold embroidery? I am not able to make anything fit for so grand a place, and so I will not work my spinning jenny." Not so said the spider. "The spider taketh hold with her hands." Oh, what a lesson that is for you and me! You say if you had some great sermon to preach, if you only had a great audience to talk to, if you had a great army to marshal, if you only had a constitution to write, if there was some tremendous thing in the world for you to do—then you would show us. Yes, you would show us!

What if the Levite in the ancient temple had refused to snuff the candle because he could not be a high priest? What if the humming bird should refuse to sing its songs into the ear of the honeysuckle because it cannot, like the eagle, dash its wing into the sun? What is the raindrop should refuse to descend because it is not a Niagara? What if the spider of the text should refuse to move its shuttle because it cannot weave a Solomon's robe? Away with such folly! If you are lazy with the one talent, you would be lazy with the ten talents. If Milo cannot lift the calf he never will have strength to lift the ox. In the Lord's army there is order for promotion, but you cannot be a general until you have been a captain, a lieutenant and a colonel. It is step by step, it is inch by inch, it is stroke by stroke that our Christian character is builded. Therefore be content to do what God commands you to do.

God is not ashamed to do small things. He is not ashamed to be found chiseling a grain of sand, or helping a honeybee to construct its cell with mathematical accuracy, or tingeing a shell in the surf, or shaping the bill of a chaffinch. What God does, He does well. What you do, do well, be it a great work or a small work. If ten talents, employ all the ten. If five talents, employ all the five. If one talent, employ the one. If only the thousandth part of a talent, employ that. "Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee the crown of life." I tell you if you are not faithful to God in a small sphere, you would be indolent and insignificant in a large sphere.

Again, my text teaches me that repulsiveness and loathsomeness will sometimes climb up into very elevated places. You would have tried to kill the spider that Solomon saw. You would have said: "This is no place for it. If that spider is determined to weave a web, let it do so down in the cellar of this palace or in some dark dungeon." Ah! the spider of the text could not be discouraged. It clambered on and climbed up, higher and higher and higher, until after awhile it reached the king's vision, and he said, "The spider taketh hold with her hands, and is in kings' palaces." And so it often is now that things that are loathsome and repulsive get up into very elevated places.

The church of Christ, for instance, is a palace. The King of heaven and earth lives in it. According to the Bible, her beams are of cedar, and her rafters of fir, and her windows of agate, and the fountains of salvation dash a rain of light. It is a glorious palace—the church of God is, and yet sometimes unseemly and loathsome things creep up into it—evil speaking and rancor and slander and backbiting and abuse, crawling up on the walls of the church, spinning a web from arch to arch, and from the top of one communion tankard to the top of another communion tankard. Glorious palace in which there ought only to be light and love and pardon and grace; yet a spider in the palace!

Home ought to be a castle. It ought to be the residence of everything royal. Kindness, love, peace, patience and forbearance ought to be the princes residing there, and yet sometimes dissipation crawls up into that home, and the jealous eye comes up, and the scene of peace and plenty becomes the scene of domestic jargon and dissonance. You say, "What is the matter with the house." I will tell you what is the matter with it. A spider in the palace.

A well developed Christian character is a grand thing to look at. You see some man with great intellectual and spiritual proportions. You say, "How useful that man must be!" But you find amid all his splendor of faculties there is some prejudice, some whim, some evil habit that a great many people do not notice, but that you have happened to notice, and it is gradually spoiling that man's character—it is gradually going to injure his entire influence. Others may not see it, but you are anxious in regard to his welfare, and now you discover it. A dead fly in the ointment. A spider in the palace.

Again, my text teaches me that perseverance will mount into the king's palace. It must have seemed a long distance for that spider to climb in Solomon's splendid residence, but it started at the very foot of the wall and went up over the panels of Lebanon cedar, higher and higher, until it stood higher than the highest throne in all the nations—the throne of Solomon. And so God has decreed it that many of those who are down in the dust of sin and dishonor shall gradually attain to the King's palace. We see it in worldly things.

Who is that banker in Philadelphia? Why, he used to be the boy that held the horses of Stephen Girard while the millionaire went in to collect his dividends. Arkwright toils on up from a barber shop until he gets into the palace of invention. Sextus V toils on up from the office of a swineherd until he gets into the palace of Rome. Fletcher toils on up from the most insignificant family position until he gets into the palace of Christian eloquence. Hogarth, engraving pewter pots for a living, toils on up until he reaches the palace of world renowned art.

The spider crawling up the wall of Solomon's palace was not worth looking after or considering as compared with the fact that we, who are worms of the dust, may at last ascend into the palace of the King Immortal. By the grace of God may we all reach it. Oh, heaven is not a dull place. It is not a wornout mansion, with faded curtains and outlandish chairs and cracked ware. No, it is as fresh and fair and beautiful as though it were completed but yesterday. The kings of the earth shall bring their honor and glory into it.

I do not know but that Christ referred to the real juice of the grape when He said that we should drink new wine in our Father's kingdom, but not the intoxicating stuff of this world's brewing. I do not say it is so; but I have as much right for thinking it is so as you have for thinking the other way. At any rate, it will be a glorious banquet. Hark! the chariots rumbling in the distance, I really believe the guests are coming now. The gates swing open, the guests dismount, the palace is filling, and all the chalices, flashing with pearl and amethyst and carbuncle, are lifted to the lips of the myriad banqueters, while standing in robes of snowy white they drink to the honor of our glorious King.

"Oh," you say, "that is too grand a place for you and me." No, it is not. If a spider, according to the text, could crawl up on the wall of Solomon's palace, shall not our poor souls, through the blood of Christ, mount up from the depths of their sin and shame, and finally reach the palace of the eternal King?

Years ago, with lanterns and torches and a guide, we went down in the Mammoth cave of Kentucky. You may walk fourteen miles and see no sunlight. It is a stupendous place. Some places the roof of the cave is a hundred feet high. The grottoes filled with weird echoes; cascades falling from invisible height to invisible death. Stalagmites rising up from the floor of the cave; stalactites descending from the roof of the cave, joining each other and making pillars of the Almighty's sculpturing. There are rosettes of amethyst in halls of gypsum. As the guide carries his lantern ahead of you the shadows have an appearance supernatural and spectral. The darkness is fearful.

Two people, getting lost from their guide only for a few hours, years ago, were demented, and for years sat in their insanity. You feel like holding your breath as you walk across the bridges that seem to span the bottomless abyss. The guide throws his calcium light down into the caverns, and the light rolls and tosses from rock to rock and from depth to depth, making at every plunge a new revelation of the awful power that could have made such a place as that. A sense of suffocation comes upon you as you think that you are two hundred and fifty feet in a straight line from the summit surface of the earth.

The guide after awhile takes you into what is called the "star chamber;" and then he says to you, "Sit here;" and then he takes the lantern and goes down under the rocks, and it gets darker and darker until the night is so thick that the hand an inch from the eye is unobservable. And then, by kindling one of the lanterns and placing it in a cleft of the rock there, is a reflection cast on the dome of the cave, and there are stars coming out in constellations—a brilliant night heavens—and you involuntarily exclaim, "Beautiful! beautiful!"

Then he takes the lantern down in other depths of the cavern and wanders on and wanders off until he comes up from behind the rocks gradually, and it seems like the dawn of the morning until it gets brighter and brighter The guide is a skilled ventriloquist, and he imitates the voices of the morning, and soon the gloom is all gone and you stand congratulating yourself over the wonderful spectacle.

Well, there are a great many people who look down into the grave as a great cavern. They think it is a thousand miles subterraneous, and all the echoes seem to be the voices of despair, and the cascades seem to be the falling tears that always fall, and the gloom of earth seems coming up in stalagmite, and the gloom of the eternal world seems descending in the stalactite, making pillars of indescribable horror. The grave is no such place as that to me, thank God! Our divine guide takes us down into the great caverns, and we have the lamp to our feet and the light to our path, and all the echoes in the rifts of the rock are anthems, and all the falling waters are fountains of salvation, and after awhile we look up, and behold! the cavern of the tomb has become a king's star chamber.

And while we are looking at the pomp of it an everlasting morning begins to rise, and all the tears of earth crystallize into stalagmite, rising up in a pillar on the one side, and all the glories of heaven seem to be descending in a stalactite, making a pillar on the other side, and you push against the gate that swings between the two pillars, and as that gate flashes open you find it as one of the twelve gates which are twelve pearls. Blessed be God that through this Gospel the mammoth cave of the sepulcher has become the illuminated star chamber of the King! Oh, the palaces! the eternal palaces! the King's palaces!

The Sound of a Sunbeam.

One of the most wonderful discoveries in science that has been made within the last year or two is the fact that a beam of light produces sound. A beam of sunlight is thrown through a lens on a glass vessel that contains lampblack, colored silk or worsted, or other substances. A disc having slits or openings cut in it is made to revolve swiftly in this beam of light so as to cut it up, thus making alternate flashes of light and shadow.

On putting the ear to the glass vessel strange sounds are heard so long as the flashing beam is falling on the vessel. Recently a more wonderful discovery has been made. A beam of sunlight is caused to pass through a prism, so as to produce what is called the solar spectrum or rainbow. The disc is turned, and the colored light of the rainbow is made to break through it.

Now place the ear to the vessel containing the silk, wool, or other material. As the colored lights of the spectrum fall upon it, sounds will be given by different parts of the spectrum, and there will be silence in other parts.

For instance, if the vessel contains red worsted, and the green light flashes upon it, loud sounds will be given. Only feeble sounds will be heard if the red and blue parts of the rainbow fall upon the vessel, and other colors make no sound at all. Green silk gives sound best in a red light.

Every kind of material gives more or less sound in different colors, and utters no sound in others.—[Yankee Blade.

Will Build an Unsinkable Boat.

A Leith (Scotland,) boat builder is the patentee of a boat which he claims is unsinkable and uncapsizable. Hitherto he has constructed them of steel and he claims that owing to the manner in which the fore and aft sections, which are conical in shape, are permanently and hermetically sealed the boats are rendered unsinkable, even if filled with water, as the water runs back into the sea through the opening in the center board casing. The cruising yacht he is about to build will not be of steel, however, but of an aluminum alloy. The metal is as white as silver and possesses a breaking strain of twenty-four tons to the square inch. It is unaffected by water. The yacht, which instead of being painted, will be polished, will be thirty-two feet long and eight feet broad, and will be provided with roomy cabin paneled in oak and commodious forecastle. The deck fittings, as well as a centerboard dingey which will accompany the yacht, will be made of the same white metal. If this experiment should turn out successfully a new departure in yacht constructions and fittings may be expected.

He Won Her.

"She has promised to marry you, has she? Did she accept you right off?"

"Oh, no. I had to propose to her four times."

"Four times! Gracious, but you were persevering! What did she say the first time?"

"She said if there wasn't another man in the world but me, she wouldn't marry me."

"That was pretty strong. What did she say the second time?"

"She said she liked me pretty well, but she couldn't think of marrying me, for she might see somebody else that she would like better."

"Humph! And the third time?"

"The third time she asked me if I wanted to tease the life out of her."

"Ha! ha! ha! And the fourth time?"

"Oh, the fourth time she said if I insisted upon it she supposed she would have to say yes."—[New York Press.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR SEPTEMBER 23.

Lesson Text: "The Lord's Supper Profaned." I. Cor. xi., 20-34 (Quarterly Temperance Lesson) —Golden Text: I. Cor. xi., 28—Commentary.

20. "When ye come together, therefore, into one place, this is not to eat the Lord's Supper." The R.V. says: "It is not possible to eat the Lord's Supper." The diversions of this epistle are easily recognized by the words, "Now concerning or as touching" (chapters vii., 1; viii., 1; xii., 1; xvi., 1). If the section in which our lesson is found be carefully read, the prominent topic will be found to be that of glorifying God in eating and drinking (x., 31.) and when people come together to enjoy themselves in eating and drinking, they cannot truly eat the Lord's Supper, for it points to the death of self, not the life of self.

21. "For in eating, every one taketh before other his own supper; and one is hungry and another is drunken." Imagine people coming together for a good time, as they say, and after enjoying themselves to the full, proceed to commemorate the Lord's death. These did worse than that, for they actually made the Lord's Supper a drunken feast.

22. "What? have ye not houses to eat and drink in, or despise ye the church of God?" The supplying of our bodily needs is one thing, but the worship of God is an entirely different matter. One of the most prominent characteristics of Christ was that He never lived for Himself, but always as a sacrifice for others (Rom. xv., 3; John vi., 38, 51). If we have not His spirit we are none of His (Rom. viii., 9). If we abide in Him we will walk as He walked (1 John ii., 6).

23. "For I have received of the Lord that which also I delivered unto you, that the Lord Jesus, the same night in which He was betrayed, took bread." Hated by the world, betrayed by a professed friend and delivered to be crucified; this was the treatment Christ received, and He teaches us not to expect anything different or better (John xv., 18-20; xvi., 33).

24. "And when He had given thanks, He brake it and said, Take, eat; this is My body which is broken for you; this do in remembrance of Me." He did not say, this is My body which is pampered or indulged in for you, but given or broken for you. If we are saved by His blood, then the great question with us is no longer one of food or raiment, but one of righteousness and glorifying God (Rom. xiv., 17)

25. "This cup is the new testament of My blood; this do ye, as oft as ye drink it, in remembrance of Me." It was after the eating of the passover on that last night before He was crucified that He instituted this supper (Luke xxii., 14-20) and gave to His disciples these emblems of His body and blood, to be used by them in coming days as memories of His death He would have them not only filled with gratitude because of His sacrifice on their behalf, but also ready to lay down their lives for Him, or pour them out in loving service on behalf of others (1 John iii., 16; John xv., 13).

26. "For as often as ye eat this bread, and drink this cup, ye do shew the Lord's death till He come." Redeemed by His great sacrifice, we are expected to deny self, reckon our old man as crucified and constantly present our bodies a living sacrifice, sustained and cheered by the glory which will be ours in the resurrection body at His coming (Matt. xvi.; 24; Rom. vi., 6; xii., 1, 2, viii., 18; 1 Thess. i., 10). The two greatest of all events in the history of the world are the death of Jesus on Calvary and His return to reign and subdue the earth.

27. "Wherefore, whosoever shall eat this bread, and drink this cup of the Lord unworthily, shall be guilty of the body and blood of the Lord." The unworthy refers not to the persons partaking, for all are unworthy in themselves, but to the spirit in which it is partaken. If one should take the bread and wine at such a time for mere carnal gratification, he would be guilty of ill-treating the sacrifice of Christ and making light of His death for us.

28. "But let a man examine himself and so let him eat of that bread and drink of that cup." We must consider well if we have really seen ourselves to be guilty in the sight of God, sinners justly deserving His wrath, and have truly received Jesus Christ as our own personal Saviour, believing that He loved me and gave Himself for me. If this be so, then with humble and grateful hearts we will partake of the bread and wine as emblems of His body and blood.

29. "For he that eateth and drinketh unworthily, eateth and drinketh judgment to himself, not discerning the Lord's body." To die to self is the daily business of every believer, in order that the life of Christ may be manifest in us (2 Cor. iv., 11). One who lives to gratify self and yet partakes of the Lord's Supper, the emblems of which speak of death, and life through death, of necessity condemns himself.

30. "For this cause many are weak and sickly among you, and many sleep." Physical health was promised on condition of obedience and disease was threatened if they disobeyed (Ex. xv., 26; Lev. xxvi., 15, 16). At Corinth, because of disobedience, many were sick and some had died. We are not taught that all sickness is because of disobedience (John ix., 3; xi., 4), but that it is sometimes the case that sickness and death follow the disobedience of believers.

31. "For if we would judge ourselves, we should not be judged." If we would walk humbly with God and live uprightly, no good thing would He withhold from us, and we would escape much chastening. If we would test every thing by the judgment seat of Christ, and do only what He approves, we would thus walk in the light with Him and enjoy constant fellowship.

32. "But when we are judged, we are chastened of the Lord, that we should not be condemned with the world." Whom the Lord loveth He chastened (Heb. xii., 6). The same word translated chasten, chastening or chastisement, in Heb. xii., 5-8, and in this verse of our lesson, is in Eph. vi., 4, nurture; in 2 Tim. ii., 25, instruct, and in Titus ii., 12, teach, so that by chastening us when we do wrong our Heavenly Father instructs us to do better, and nourishes us by His love.

33. "Wherefore, my brethren, when ye come together to eat, tarry one for another." Jesus taught His disciples to be humble and delight in serving rather than in being served. To be first and uppermost is not His Spirit, but rather to esteem others better than ourselves (Matt. xx., 26-28; Phil. ii., 3).

34. "And if any man hunger let him eat at home; that ye come not together unto condemnation, and the rest will I set in order when I come." The worship of God, the service of Christ, and the showing forth of His death till He come, leaves no room whatever for the display of self or for self-gratification in any way. If in Christ there is no condemnation (Rom. viii., 1); and as to the daily life, "Happy is he that condemeth not himself in that thing which he alloweth" (Rom. xiv., 22). As temperance in Scripture signifies self-control, and includes the subduing of all that pertains to self, we have in this study a good temperance lesson. —Lesson Helper.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

CASES DIFFER.

Wee Alice fell down the nursery stairs,
And bumped her forehead and scratched her face;
The old nurse tried to comfort her pet,
Why, yours isn't such a doleful case!

"Your dolly never uttered a word
When her arm was broke in the closet door."
Wee Alice lifted her tearful face—
"Did she ever utter a word before?"
—[Eila F. Mosby, in Independent.

SINGING MICE.

A four-footed creature that sings is certainly curious enough to have its existence doubted, and many people do not believe that such a thing as a singing mouse has ever been seen, or, more correctly speaking, heard. It has, though; and in a certain house beloved of mice generally, what sounded like the voice of a very small bird was often heard in the wall. A trap was set for the uproarious ones that kept up a constant squeaking and gnawing, besides nibbling every viand that they could possibly get at; and one night the dainty bits of cheese lured into captivity a mouse that looked like other mice and acted like a wren. Such a quivering, musical little warble could scarcely come from any other throat than that of the tiny bird.

But it was soon proved beyond a doubt that mousie did it himself, and that he must be the very singer who gave the mysterious wall concerts, so the next thing was to make him a cage. It was quite an uncommon one, as uncommon as he was himself—a glass globe covered with a netting. A warm nest was arranged in it, and the curious little performer took very kindly to his luxurious quarters. He had, of course, the best cheese to nibble at, and he evidently considered himself in clover. He put on airs, too, and seemed to know when he was being watched. At such times he would raise himself, and try with all his small might and main to act like a canary. Sometimes he would hold up one paw, and then he was a full-fledged prima donna, sending forth such loud notes that it was almost startling to hear him.

But an easy life did not seem to agree with the amusing little rodent, and possibly he pined for the home in the wall, with its boundless freedom, where he may have left "his young barbarians at play." In a few days he died without any apparent cause, and the experiment of caging a singing mouse was altogether unsuccessful.

Other four-footed warblers have been kept in good condition for a much longer time, giving abundant opportunity to make some very interesting discoveries in regard to their musical organs. They do not, it appears, sing with their throats, like other songsters, but with their noses. Their vocal chords are vibrating folds of the skin at the outlet of each nostril, and the performer can vary the tone from high to low by using more or less force in expelling the air. When quite by himself, the sound produced by the singer resembles that of an Æolian harp; but in a cage, when the small prisoner is often singing for effect, the notes are much bolder.

A cat purrs very much in the same way as a mouse sings, and both are signs of comfort and satisfaction. But the mouse's song, unlike that of the cat, has given rise to many absurd superstitions, and houses have acquired the bad reputation of being haunted because of singing mice in the walls. The soft wailing sound which the song then assumes is said to come from the uneasy spirits of those who have been murdered; and the servants who are frightened by the singing mouse could never be made to believe that the continuel picking and stealing from the pantry are done by the singer himself and his near relatives. For although it seems as if so gifted a creature should be above such night marauding, he is really no better than his commonplace companions.—[Harper's Young People.

In the Orchard.

He—How the trees are moaning and sighing today.

She—So would you, if you were as full of green apples as they are.—[Life.

Kentucky has a colored State Teachers' Association.

DEEP DOWN.

Deep down in the heart of the earth
Rare treasures undiscovered hide;
Deep down in watery caves a worth
Of jewels unpolished abide.

Deep down in that plant by the way
Lie perfumes unyielded as yet;
Deep down in that birdie's full lay
Is a songlet unwarbled, unset.

Deep down in the heart of man dwell
Virtues undeveloped, concealed;
Deep down in the thoughts of God
Is a love unequaled—revealed.

Oh, the depths of mystery in nature!
Oh, the mysteries of deepness in man!
Oh, what marvelous works the Maker
Hath wrought in his wondrous plan!
—Asa Harlin in Good Housekeeping.

An Extinct Volcano.

On the Island of Maui is Haleakala (House of the Sun), the largest known extinct volcano in the world, its giant crater pit, resembling the yawning craters in the moon, being twenty-four miles in circumference and 2,000 feet deep. Sixteen subsidiary cones rise from its bed, some solitary, others in clusters. The base of the mountain itself has a circumference of ninety miles. On the Island of Molokai is Kalamao, a fertile valley of about 20,000 acres, walled in by precipices 3,000 feet high.

Here is the home of the lepers. All who contract the disease areexiled here by order of the government with the view of extirpating if possible the dire disease from among the people. It was here that the Rev. Father Damien sacrificed his life, and that others, equally heroic, still labor at his work.—Asiatic Quarterly.

The Punishment of Crime.

Colossal organizations with lavish appropriations are in the field for the purpose of suppressing crime and pauperism. Until within a few years this great army has been officered by the church, and plans of campaign have been mapped by it. Slowly the public intelligence is awakening to the fact that these methods have been ridiculously inadequate, as proof exists that crime and pauperism are steadily increasing.

The law of indefinite terms of imprisonment for criminals committed for a third offense has been the wisest prison law ever passed, for by such a law criminals are the longer prevented from the chance of perpetuating their evil traits; and yet in Massachusetts there are sentimentalists who oppose the enactment of this law.—Professor E. S. Morse in Popular Science Monthly.

How Miss Jennie Took Lessons.

Some women have such an aptitude for cooking that dishes will turn out well even though put together like stray pieces of silk in a crazy patchwork. But the most of us want an exact rule. Hence the value of cooking schools and of excellent cookbooks, though pupils at cooking schools are apt to be like Miss Jennie, who last year wished to learn the mysteries of the art.

She took a course, but when asked how long she baked her bread she replied, "I do not know, for Susan baked it." When questioned about the quantity of butter in her cake, she answered, "Susan got the butter for me." So it was Susan's bread and cake after all.—Troy Times.

Ice from Impure Water Is Dangerous.

It has thus come to be firmly established as a primary principle in sanitary science that sewage polluted water should not be used for domestic purposes either in its natural state or in i' condition as ice. No water which is u. fit to drink as water is fit to use for a similar purpose as ice. Its coldness may benumb the sense of taste, so that no warning of its nature comes to the consumer. Its intrinsic clearness and beauty may put him off his guard, but all ice cut from sewage polluted waters is dangerous, and should by law be kept from the domestic market.—T. Mitchall Prudden in Harper's.

Nests of Water Birds.

With all birds, so far as I am able to learn, the exit is a point of observation for the sitter, from which it can get a view of friends and foes. The owls and hawks from an elevated position can command a fine view of the surroundings. With all aquatic birds the sitter almost invariably occupies a position presenting toward the water. Shore birds, as the sandpipers, rest on their nests in a position to best view the stream or pond. Rails and gallinules face the water, the latter usually building so that they can plunge from their homes directly into their favorite channels.

The loon, which builds or rather forms its nest away out from shore in a mass of vegetable matter, usually the foundation of an old muskrat's house, invariably faces the open deep water. From that position it can slide into the lake at a second's notice. Any one can prove this position of the loon by examining the premises when the owner is away. The nest proper is a troughlike depression, evidently formed by the bird's efforts at hollowing rather than in building up the sides. This oblong depression is 1½ feet long and over 10 inches wide, and the eggs are always placed from three-fifths to two-thirds of the distance from the front end.—Science.

An Interesting Rumor About Tea.

A Chinese official, high in authority, states that it is customary to preserve dead bodies by inclosing them in a box of tea. This tea is afterward collected and shipped to and sold in foreign countries. The vessels containing it are distinguished by a private mark known only to the natives.—Yankee Blade.

SIX MEN OF HINDOSTAN.

There were six men of Hindostan
(If sages' tales are true)
Who rather plumed themselves upon
How very much they knew,
And intimated they could give
Old Solomon, did he but live,
A friendly tip or two.

One day these men of Hindostan
Went out to take a run,
And carried big umbrellas for
Protection from the sun;
But up there came a jimmy-cane
With forty different kinds of rain
Before their walk was done.

And then these men of Hindostan—
These men of wisdom vain,
Shut all their big umbrellas up,
TO KEEP THEM FROM THE RAIN;
And though the torrents roared and poured,
These men proclaimed, "We can't afford
To put 'em up again!"

Oh foolish men of Hindostan!
As foolish as a pup—
What wonder jeers fill all the land,
While sorrow fills your cup?
And yet there are wise business men in U. S. A., who have not learned that in advertising—like handling an umbrella in a storm, to be successful,
You have to keep it up.
—*Springfield (O.) Republican-Times.*

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(Estate of Jacob Miller, Deceased.)
Notice is hereby given that letters of administration of the estate of Jacob Miller, late of Union township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
A. W. SWOPE, Adm'r.,
Sept. 6, 1892.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby notified to not trespass on auy lands owned by the undersigned for the purpose of hunting, cutting, damaging or taking away timber, gathering berries, pilfering fruit, or any other purpose.
All violations of this notice will be dealt with as the law directs.

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A. J. WHITE,	J. W. WRIGHT,
MARTIN WILSON,	EVA NUMER,
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Mapleton Depot, Pa., July 13, 1892.

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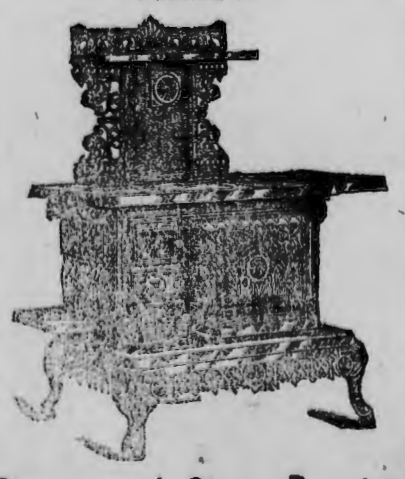

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For Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg, every day, 5.53, 11.48 a. m., and 7.18 p. m.

Trains leave Altoona for Pittsburg, 1.15 (Columbian Ex.), 2.20, 4.10, 8.05 a. m., 1.55, 3.45, 6.20 (limited), 8.10 and 11.45 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Huntingdon for Bedford, Cumberland and way stations, 8.35 a. m., and 7.00 p. m., week days.

Trains leave Tyrone for Curwensville and points on Tyrone and Clearfield branch, 8.20 a. m. and 3.15 and 7.25 p. m., week days.

Leave Tyrone for Lock Haven and points on Bald Eagle branch and the P. and E. R. R., 8.10 a. m., 3.10 and 7.15 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at (Union Station) Pittsburg for all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

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Connection is made at Harrisburg for stations North and South on N. C. Ry.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 5:50 p. m., daily, Tyrone, 6:20; Birmingham, 6.35, Spruce Creek, 6:35; Petersburg, 6:47; Huntingdon, 7:00; Mapleton, 7:15; Mount Union, 7:21; Harrisburg, 10:15 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 11:40 a. m., Mount Union 6:10 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:30; Altoona, 7:50 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:55 p m.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 8:00 a. m., daily, Altoona, 11:50 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:48 p. m., Mount Union, 1:08; Harrisburg, 3:20, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 8.10 p. m., daily; Altoona, 12:01 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:58; Harrisburg, 3:30, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:56 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:17; Altoona, 3:40, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:10 p. m.

For further information consult Time Table or address Thomas E. Watt, . A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

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NORTH. Mail, No. 5.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 3.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 1.	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 4.	SOUTH. Mixed, No. 6
p. m.	m	am.		a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
12 50	9 15	6 00	Robertsdale	8 09	11 56	2 40
1 03	9 26	6 13	Cook's	7 57	11 43	2 29
1 17	9 39	6 27	Cole's	7 43	11 29	2 16
1 46	10 09	6 57	Saltillo	7 13	10 54	1 36
1 54	10 16	7 05	Three Springs	6 55	10 45	1 29
2 07	10 29	7 20	*Beersville	6 42	10 19	1 16
		7 35 am.	Rockhill	6 30a 6 50p		
2 22	10 42	7 56			9 56	12 56
2 47	10 58	7 55	Shirley	6 40	9 38	12 40
2 56	11 06	8 05	*Augh. Mills	6 33	9 30	12 33
3 15	11 20	8 25	Mount Union	6 20	9 15	12 20

Mixed, No. 7, leaves Robertsdale at 4.00, P. M., Cook's, 4.12, Cole's, 4.25, Saltillo, 4.50, Three Springs, 4.58, Beersville, 5.11, Rockhill, 5.24, Shirley, 5.40, Aughwick, 5.47; arrive Mt. Union, 6.00, P. M.

Mail, No. 8, leaves Mt. Union, 4.00, P. M., Aughwick, 4.15, Shirley, 4.23, Rockhill, 4.42, Beersville, 5.01, Three Springs, 5.23, Saltillo, 5.33, Cole's, 6.08, Cook's, 6.22; arrive Robertsdale, 6.35, P. M.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 12	WEST. No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST No. 9	EAST No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 36	9 35	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 50
6 29	9 28	*Blacklog	6 37	4 57
6 21	9 20	*Cedar Rock	5 45	5 05
6 17	9 16	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 15
6 11	9 10	*Shade Gap	6 55	5 07
5 59	8 53	Stair	7 07	5 27
5 50	8 44	A Goshorn L	7 16	5 36

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